THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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HINTS ON SHEEPFARMING.

Permit me to address to you, and through you to the sheepfarmers of La Plata, a few words upon the subject of their occupation. At a time when every one talks glowingly of the low ebb to which sheepfarming has fallen, it is hoped they will not prove unprofitable.

These grumblings arise from the low price of wool, and the great fall in the price of sheep, both very serious considerations: sheepfarmers, like most other classes of men, working not for the pleasures only but for profit as well. When one sees the style in which their farming in these countries is generally conducted, the result is certainly not to be wondered at. The wonder rather is, that there ever should have been these good old times which they sigh after. To any one who knows what wool-growing is, the miserably scabby condition of the sheep will point out at once sufficient cause for the low price which the wool of the River Plate fetches in the market. With this disease rampant, it is simply impossible to grow good wool. It not only creates a loss in quantity, but it also destroys the quality, making the staple weak and brittle, and rendering it comparatively worthless. Were the wool-growing part of the sheepfarming properly attended to, it might very easily give an annual return for wool alone equal to the price of wool, sheep, and all, as at present carried on.

H.M. Secretary of Legation, Mr. Ford, in his 'Report on the Commercial Condition of the Argentine Republic,' quotes the average price of sheep at 4s., and 3lbs. per fleece, as the average weight of the clip, at a value of 6d. per lb., making the total value of sheep and wool 5s. 6d. And Mr. Ford's average of the clip of scabby sheep is rather over the mark than under it. However, supposing means are taken to cure this disease, or, at all events, to keep it in subjection till near shearing time, instead of a total of 5s. 6d. for wool, sheep, and all, the clip of washed wool from well-bred sheep would average 3lbs. of wool, worth in the London market 1s. 8d. per lb., or an annual return of 5s. 6d. per head for the fleece wool alone. Whether this is a consummation devoutly to be wished by the sheepfarmers of La Plata, they ought to know best. But, excuse me, it will not be attained by taking 'mate,' and dreaming of old times in their 'siestas.' Awake! arise, or be for ever fallen! Not to make war against Heaven, however, to gain it rather, merely by making dips and brewing tobacco water!

An Australian sheepfarmer, with his sheep in the condition in which they are generally to be seen in these countries, would be put down as in a fair way, at no distant period, to make his appearance in the *Gazette*, on his arrival at which 'enviable' climax his neighbors would probably say, 'sarve him right. He was a good fellow enough, but his sheep were a d—— d nuisance!' Here people seem to boggle at the expense and labor. The outlay of the money could not be better spent. Has any man a right to growl if an outlay will return him a clear 150 per cent. over what he made without it. And what is this outlay? A boiler, or a couple of boilers, of from 100 to 400 gallons (dependent on the extent of his estancia), a couple of hogsheads, and the making of a 'dip,' digging a hole conveniently near the water, and large enough to contain a frame-work and lining of very strong rough wood-work, say 8 feet long by 4 broad, and 6 feet deep, with a gangway, leading slantingly from one end to the surface; also of woodwork, say 8 feet long by 4, and 4 feet at the deepest end, all well puddled at the back, below, and all round, with good stiff clay, making it completely water tight. Such a dip, filled to within a foot of the top, would contain about 1,290 gallons (where wood is too scarce or valuable, stone or brick would not be bad substitutes.) Then a draining-yard, laid with corrugated iron, wood, or stone, sloping back to the gangway, and returning all the surplus stuff carried out by the sheep in dipping, back to the tank. Another yard for receiving the flock to be dipped, and there it is, and ought to be for years, ready for use when required. Should such a costly arrangement frighten a man who owns 20,000 or 30,000 sheep? If so, he had much better sell them and try something else. The small owner, however, need not be at this expens. Many a sheepfarmer of 4,000 or 6,000 sheep, has used successfully, nothing more than one or two 20 or 40 gallon pots, an empty hogshead, and a fresh bullock's hide, nailed so as to form a bag upon an oblong frame, 4 feet by 2½, supported on four posts sunk in the ground, with a spare door fixed on one side sloping back to the hide-bag or dip, and on which each sheep is laid by the two men dipping, and drained by the pressure of the hand. This arrangement requires a heavy outlay, doesn't it? Is it the work that scares him? Look at the profit to be derived from this small outlay, and a few extra days' labor, and calculate afresh whether the back will stand it.

Take a few statistics, which can be vouched for as correct at the dates mentioned. Take the current expenditure and receipts of 4,000 sheep as the criterion:—

1861.
VICTORIA—AUSTRALIA.
4,000 Sheep.

2 Shepherds £30 per an.	£60	0	0
1 Hut-keeper at £25 do.	25	0	0
3 Rations of meat, flour, tea, sugar, and salt, £16 per an.....	48	0	0
	£133	0	0

Dipping in Tobacco Water, three times repeated:—

600lbs. tobacco, at 9d. per lb.....	£22	10	0
2 Extra men, six days 4s. per day each	2	8	0
2 Rations, at 1s. per day each, six days.....	0	12	0
	£25	10	0

WASHING.

8 men, 5s pr day, 2 days	£4	0	0
Rations	0	16	0
	£4	16	0

WOOL.

4000 fleeces of 3lbs., at 1s. 10d. per lb.....				£1000 0 0
900lbs locks and pieces, 1od. do.....				37 10 0
	£163	6	0	£1037 10 0
Profit.....	£874	4	0	

Note—Shearing done at the rate of 13s. per 100.

1865.
NATAL—SOUTH AFRICA.
4,000 Sheep.

4 Kafir shepherds, at £6 per an.	£24	0	0
2920 maize meal, ½d lb.	6	1	8
	£30	1	8

Dipping repeated three times:—

600lbs tobacco, 6d. lb...	£15	0	0
4 Extra Kafirs, 12 days, 1s. per day each	2	8	0
124lbs. meal.....	0	5	2
	£17	13	2

WASHING.

9 Kafirs, 8s. 4 days	£1	12	0
46lbs. meal.....	0	4	0
	£1	16	0

WOOL.

8000 fleeces of 2¾lbs, at 1s. 4½d. per lb.				£756 4 10
900lbs locks and pieces, 9d. per lb.				33 15 0
	£49	10	10	£789 19 10
Profit.....	£740	9	10	

Shearing done at the rate of 5s. per 100.

1866.
BANDA ORIENTAL.
4,000 Sheep.

1 Shepherd and horses per an.	£32	0	0
Rations of meat, farina, yerba.....	8	0	0
WOOL.			
4000 fleeces of 3lbs. at 7d. per lb			£350 0 0
	£40	0	0 £350 0 0
Profit.....	£310	0	0

Shearing done at the rate of 12s. 6d. per 100.

The current expenses of Australian sheepfarming are four times that of the current expenses after the River Plate fashion, but the profit, arising from the expenditure, is very nearly three times greater, than is derived from the slovenly style, prevalent here, even after allowing 1d. per lb. more than Mr. Ford's average. Natal has the advantage of cheap Kafir labor, which rather destroys the comparison, but, take the gross returns for wool, and the clean sheep of Natal considerably more than doubles the product from the scabby sheep of the Banda Oriental.

The expenses of wool washing will depend upon how it is done. Given a pool of water, all that is absolutely necessary, is a yard for the sheep, and a few spars, lashed together, so as to divide the water into three or four pens, with 6 or 8 men, not affected with hydrophobia, and who will use their hands. "Ah! true!" some one says, "all this is about washed wool, and in some parts of this country we have no water to spare for that purpose!" You have no water. Can't you make it? Listen. In some parts of Victoria, there existed finely grassed country only available as winter runs, from the droughts of summer rendering it completely waterless, and making a move of all the stock imperative, till next rainy season. Pressure of room, brought these "back countries" into more notice. One squatter bestirred himself, excavated large tanks in some of the principal flats, for receiving and preserving the rain water, and sunk wells getting brackish water. He was, facetiously, said to be making his water!" He then occupied it permanently, for about six years, when he sold his right of run and 30,000 sheep for £30,000. He made his water to some purpose, did that squatter! But, you can't make water to wash your sheep. Very well. Don't pipe your eye—you would never make enough that way! Console yourself. He did not use to *wash* his sheep but he *dipped* them.

Washing is but of minor importance. It looks better, and acts as a guarantee, that the farmer who washes his wool well, also pays attention to the other department of his farming. It is a saving to the farmer of useless weight in carriage, and freight; but, if free of sand, sheep dung, and the grosser extraneous dirt, the mere fact of its being unwashed, or "greasy wool," will not injure the price of it. The wool-buyer knows perfectly well what grease is. He makes his calculation of the cost, and loss of weight in washing, and gives as good a price, under that deduction, as he would give for it had it been washed on the sheeps' backs.

To grow first-class wool, sheep must not only be free from disease, they must also be kept all the year round in tip top condition. How can sheep, suffering from the constant irritation of scab, retain their good condition? How is it possible, for sheep laboring under a disease, which corrupts the very ground on which the crop should grow, to produce good wool? The great desideratum is the cure of this disease; the greatest difficulty in effecting it, re-infection, from the foul ground where scabby sheep have so long fed over. Give them clean camp to feed on, and there is no reason why one dipping, properly done, may not cure them. Without this, it requires time, and perseverance. One dipping immediately after shearing (let it be understood one dipping means three, at intervals of 10 days), and another about midway on to shearing time, ought, if not to cure, at least to keep the disease down and save most of the wool for that season. Every year will be a marked improvement on the preceding, till the cure be effected. Even after this has been effected, most farmers continue a single dipping after shearing, as being in itself conducive to the riddance of vermin, the health of the animal, and the growth of wool. There is, however, another source of infection; from stray sheep, or from mixing with neighbour's sheep who do not follow suit, and this was one of the great evils under which the go-a-head farmer in Victoria suffered. As one scabby sheep, infects a whole flock, so one careless sheepowner, was quite enough to re-infect a whole district; it became evident, that to effect a radical cure of this pest, and source of continual annoyance, and expense, something more required to be done. Government was applied to, who, seeing it for the common good of the country, passed an act for the prevention and eradication of this disease. At first, from inward defects, it worked but indifferently, and underwent several remodellings, its last and most perfect form being the act of 1861. This act, *inter alia*, ordered every owner of scabby sheep, to cure them, within three months after the passing of the act. If, at the end of this time, the Inspector, appointed by the act, acting under the act, or, upon complaint made to him, on examination, found the sheep still scabby, the owner was prohibited from travelling his sheep, or exposing them for sale, and ordered to cure them within three months. If, at the end of this period, and on re-inspection, the disea sewas still there, the owner was fined so much per head, and the order repeated for three months more. If again he was found to have his sheep still diseased, the fine was doubled, and so on, doubling the fine till the owner was compelled either to clean his flocks or to let some one else do it for him. In this country, this setting in motion the mass of sheep owners to the good work, is perhaps the greatest difficulty of all, but it will never be done without a beginning, and a small spark has made many a large fire. Meanwhile, the more susceptible spirits will so far reap the benefit, though they do not effect a cure; they will be able to keep the disease down, so as to enhance both the weight and value of their wool in a ratio that will redound considerably to their credit, and to the balance on the right side of their accounts at the year's end. If his estancia is so fully stocked as to make it impossible to avoid contact with diseased sheep of his neighbors, let him bear in mind that a half of the number properly looked after, and free of scab, will pay him better than the full complement of scabby sheep. It is astonishing what effect there is in good practical exemplification. In Natal the same difficulties beset the improving farmer, but he went ahead. The unbelieving Dutch Boers, his neighbors, laughed at him, shook their sagacious heads, and said he could not cure the 'brand sickter,' as they call it, that it was not the same as the scab of Australia, or anywhere else: even they had their ignorant eyes opened, and took to dipping their sheep also, and in 1865 an act was passed by the legislature of that colony to enforce the eradication of the disease. Why has the Anglo-Saxon sunk into apathy on the banks of La Plata? why has he forgotten the proud duty of his race, the spreading of his order and progression?

'All bosh!' eh? Take another look at the current account. The gain of 150 per cent. per arrobe is not generally known by that name. You 'don't believe it?' You can see it verified, as regards the price of wool, in any of the printed account sales of the London wool brokers. The very 'locks and pieces,' the 'tag-rag and bobtail' of the shearing sheds of Australia bring nearly double the price of your 'scabby fleeces!!' 'That is owing to the fine breed of sheep;' yes, partly, no doubt. But you too have been importing rams, you have been spending your money at the rate of £30, £60, and even £100 per head for Negrettis, Rambouillets, &c., &c., and what have you made of it? sixpence per pound for your produce! Supposing your imported ram, value £100, should have one-fourth of his wool entirely gone, one-fourth half grown full of old scab, one-fourth rotting with disease, and the remaining one-fourth full length, but the staple weak and brittle, what would you get for 'his' clip? What would 'you' think of an agrtcultural 'farmer' who should go to the expense of buying up the samples of prize wheat shown in the London or Paris Exhibitions, in order to sow them in a field ploughed as if some big 'gulliverian' hen had scratched it, and growing up even before the seed was sown foul and rank with poisonous weeds? What! call him 'a d——d fool?' oh! no, no. That is very strong language. Suppose you say—Utopian, rather!

A little might be said upon the getting up of the wool—sorting and packing. But till the curing arrangement has been gone into it would be a mere waste of time and words. No sorting or packing would make anything else of it. Bundle it into Montevideo or Buenos Ayres as it is.

Now, Mr. Editor, for a few words more particularly addressed to yourself. Could you not, as Editor of the only English newspaper in La Plata, exert upon your readers an influence that would stir them up to such desirable results, giving them occasional articles, statistics, and general information upon this subject, keeping continually before them the great fact, that their wool is the true source of the sheepfarmers' wealth? In countries like these, where all domestic cattle are so abundant and population scanty, the carcase of a sheep must ever be, in our time at least, looked on but as the last product, the mere riddance, of the superabundant animal, for which there is no more room. A few pioneers, scattered in little nuclei in the wilderness, would soon radiate and enlarge their circles of good farming; the more who joined in it, the greater security and profit for all. And should you induce your brother Editors of the Native Press to enlist in the same good cause, and with equal spirit, we might hope, ere long, to see a marked change in the value of your largest export: 200 per cent. added to that amount would be something worth attempting, and might well afford a tax to cover any expense which the new system might entail. Could you not exert your combined influence in getting up agricultural societies? Surely, there are numbers of wealthy and intelligent men, both native and foreign, in your communities who, if once aroused, would be too glad to devote some portion of their time to the organisation and development of such societies: societies, whose membership open to all, would in time spread itself over the whole state; whose members, thus ramified, would carry with them the scientific knowledge and improvements acquired by the society from other countries, to be experimented on in their own corners of the vineyard, giving in return the result of their experiments, to be discussed and commented on at general meetings, or investigated by committees. Such societies have proved themselves highly beneficial in other countries, why not here? If for nothing else, they give a local habitation and a name to what they represent. The deliberations and conclusions of such societi s carry weight as those of the representatives of a great and common interest. Their reports, decisions, suggestions, or remonstrances, would be listened to as the voice of the intelligence of the whole farming fraternity, and which voice would weigh with a bias on subjects requring legislative enactment, which no Government in a free country could ignore.

From similar societies in other countries much benefit has arisen, and from their reports much benefit might accrue to the young societies here. The ideas of brotherhood are so strong now-a-days, that there would be little difficulty in obtaining copies of their proceedings. In the two colonies before mentioned these societies are not one, but many. Even the little colony of Natal, with a total white population of 20,000, has at least four such societies. From the Melbourne society, in particular, much valuable information might be gained, her interests being extensive, and nearly identical with those of La Plata. As a sample of what the two principal societies of these colonies (those of Melbourne and Pietermartzburg) have been instrumental in effecting, permit me once more, like old Robinson Crusoe, to return to my wreck: the same Robinson would have made a precious poor kettle of fish on that island of his had he not that wreck to fall back upon.

In those days land was plentiful and labor very scarce. The thistles spread fast, and bid fair to convert the fair pastures of Port Phillip into a vast donkey field. Tardily, alarm awoke, an act was passed for the extirpation of thistles, and donkeys were at a discount.

These acts attain their object, slowly perhaps at first, in some cases requiring more forcible or stringent re-enactments; but they are bound to succeed. "Had these societies been instrumental in working out no farther benefits to their respective countries, they deserved the enduring thanks of their communities."

Enough said. One weak voice cannot extend far over these dreary undulations. I leave the puling bantling at your door, Mr. Editor.

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Ourborus.

P.S. After shearing, with proper draining, one gallon will dip 4 sheep: 4 sheep, 1 gallon; 4,000 sheep, 1,000 gallons; 1lb. tobacco, 5 gallons; 200lb. tobacco, 1,000 gallons.

GREAT BRAZILIAN VICTORY.

THE BATTLE OF THE GROVES.

The advices received per Espigador are at last of a stirring nature; the allies have assumed the offensive, and although they receive hard knocks, from the information at our command, they knock still harder—It would seem that at last the allied Generals, schooled by dearly-bought experience are beginning to know their own strength, and the full importance of the enemy's position. The last engagement was not a hap hazard fight, or a victory stumbled upon, it was planned and arranged by the Lieutenant in command. Marshal Caxias perceiving that at a certain hour each morning the enemy turned out their horses to feed at an exposed position, determined to lay an ambuscade, surprize the Guard and carry off the horses; his tactics betray consummate care, and were owing to superiority in numbers, and bravery on the part of the Brazilian cavalry crowned with victory.—On the 19th inst. the Marques Caxias with the practised eye of an experienced general saw that the hour for striking the blow was approaching, and accordingly acquainted the Commander in chief of his plan, who on the same day replied, fully approving of same, and advising him to commence the attack the following day; as for the last 3 mornings the enemy had allowed the horses to pass very far to the right. That same day Caxias imparted his orders to the various officers in command, but as the force which he deemed necessary to operate was from 4 to 5000 men it could not be got ready without some delay; Caxias saw to every thing himself, the horses accontrements men, &c., every thing was so well prepared that victory over the unsuspecting enemy was secured. Early the next day four divisions of Brazilian cavalry deployed to the right, the flank movement was apparently unobserved by the enemy, the cavalry had to wind round impassable esteros, and through a dense forest jungle but at the appointed hour it emerged from the quagmire, and soon the head of the column was seen advancing on the high ground to the left flank of the enemy, one brigade commanded by Col. Astrojildo, was posted behind the trees to act as a reserve.—General Victorino commanded the centre, whilst General Andrade Neves with the cossacks of Rio Grande, splendidly mounted, hung on the enemys flanks in the direction of San Solano.

Gen Mena Barreto, in order to check the enemy should they attempt to gain the country, held the Paso Hondo. Such was the position of the Brazilians before the battle commenced, the enemy on the other hand although unaware of the intended attack were well posted behind their formidable trenches. At daybreak on the 21st, out dashed a strong body of Paraguayans, tolerably mounted, in search of their horses, which had been feeding at large during the night; they passed ahead little dreaming that they were leaving to their rear a strong body of Brazilians, who had passed the night in the wood, and the Paraguayans doubling the head of the estero approached within pistol shot of the spot where Astrojildo was posted; it will thus be seen that the Paraguayans actually came up on the Brazilian reserve before engaging the main force. Astrajildo at once ordered Colonel ——, with his regiment, to dash out of the thicket, show themselves to the enemy, and feign a flight in the direction of San Solano, which lay to the north-east. The Paraguayans, never for a moment stopping to make a survey of the adjoining country, but trusting to their matchless valor, fell upon the flying Brazilians and doubled them up, but the horses of the Brazilians were in far better condition than those of the enemy, and kept ahead. The shrill war whoop of the pursuers echoed round the woods; and the Paraguayans deemed the flying Brazilians to be merely an advanced guard of Osorio's, redoubled their efforts to catch them; but the delusion was momentary—the shrill trumpet call in the orange grove was the signal for the advance of the various Brazilian brigades; the divisions under the command of Victorino and Andrade Neves at once charged out. The Paraguayan officer wheeled round, and, perceiving his perilous position, charged the division of Victorino; the Paraguayans fought against fearful odds, and at the first charge lost their leader.

Unequal as the combat was it lasted for nearly an hour, the Paraguayans fought with desperation, but there was nothing else for it save to plunge into the Estero, on the margin of which this terrible fight took place; each moment new troops emerged from the woods, the horses were lost, the Paraguayans were lost and the day won by the victorious Brazilians. Very few of the Paraguayans got back to Humaita although at least 300 cut their way throught the outposts and gained the Tuyu-Cué country, where they fell into the allied camp. The victorious Brazilians remained masters of the field, and performed the last said rites for friend and foe, over 400 Paraguayans lay dead on the field, 138 surrendered prisoners, forty to fifty perished in the Estero, and some few wounded taken to the allied camp. The loss of the Brazilians is by no means as trifling as at first supposed. The fight was hand to hand. One Captain killed. 5 officers badly wounded, and nearly one hundred wounded carried to the rear. The exact number "hors de combat" is not as yet known. 5 bullock-carts some trifling things and a flagstaff were captured also behind the Estero. Such is the first well organized and legitimate victory achieved by Marshall Caxias, everything was duly and properly arranged and so short and decisive a fight speaks for the improved military talents of the Octogenarian lieutenant.

SECOND FIGHT.

BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES.

General Mitre, in order to divert the attention of the enemy, on the morning of the 21st, when the cavalry engagement with the Brazilians was to take place as pre arranged, ordered the regiment San Martin, and the 3rd, to surround a small monte in front of the enemy's trenches. This slight movement brought on a far more serious engagement than was anticipated, inasmuch as the enemy perceiving the movement fell back somewhat in order to get the advancing columns within range. Major Martinez, at the head of the San Martin regiment, pushed on with such vigor that he occupied the position intended for the 3rd, which slightly disarranged the order of the day. Deploying from the wood, this brave officer charged the enemy with momentary success; but the Paraguayan reinforcements came up and the Argentines were driven back. Suddenly the three regiments came up, and the enemy then fell back. Col. Vidal was in command of the allied forces: the name of the Paraguayan officer is not known. The enemy, fighting within range of their own guns, placed the allies under serious disadvantage, and the firing of the Paraguayan artillery was as usual well directed. From the cloudy details of this fight it is difficult to give the exact position of the belligerents; but the Argentines advanced too close to the enemy's lines, large forces of Paraguayan infantry sallied forth, and the allies were compelled to retire, which they did in good order. Some officers well known in Buenos Ayres fell in this indecisive struggle, the only possible object being to draw off the enemy's attention from another quarter of the field.

THIRD FIGHT.

BATTLE OF GUAZUCUA.

CAPTURE OF A PARAGUAYAN JUDGE.

Sergeant Major Cororonado, of the Oriental volunteers, has gained new laurels and perpetrated a rather successful raid into a hitherto unknown part of the enemy's country. As he took no reporter with him we must trust to his own ipse dixit which for an official document we are free to say is sufficiently descriptive. He says:—

"Having received the horses and my orders I started early in the morning before the break of day, taking with me Captain Silva and Lieutenant Salt for guides. I arrived at the Espinosa pass just as aurora was peeping through the orange leaves, where I came up with the enemy, 4 soldiers and a sergeant, whom I chased into the woods, taking their horses. I then pushed on to the Yellow pass, fell in with two hungry looking Paraguayan soldiers, whose horses I took and pushed a-head. When I crossed the Estero Bay I halted to rest for an hour. I then marched on the town of San Juan, seized two postillons on the road, belonging to a small Paraguayan guard; skirmished about, and captured the whole 'posse comitatus.' These fellows I learned afterwards were on their way up the country for horses. On I pushed, and at every turn met 'chasques.' At last I encamped within a few leagues of the little village of Guaznena; I remained in this lovely spot until 8 o'clock at night. I then marched along the road, captured two more 'chasques' who were found with despatches for Captain Mascaró, whose duty it is to see to sending cattle into Humaitá, and learning from these that the Captain had a troop of wild horses and cattle for Humaitá. I at once fell back—went to look them up. I sat down before the town in the dead of night, posted my men in good positions, and awaited daybreak; when the cocks crew I entered the town, took the two officers prisoners, and here learning that the family of Col. Alsina and Captain Sosa had been the day previously sent off up the country to Capucu, I suspended my march on San Juan. I fell back at once, and came up with Captain Vado and Captain Lara, who cowardly cleared out, leaving two of their men prisoners, from whom I learned that the Paraguayans were laying an ambuscade for me at the Yellow pass, on the Nembucu; in order to find out the truth of this I sent Captain Zavala a-head with a few men, but he returned stating that it was all false. I have taken in my raid:—

30 prisoners.
100 horses.
72 novillos,

And the flag of the town of Guazucua. I did not delay any longer, as having only a force of 54 men, I was hardly able to mind my prisoners and the animals, I fell back to the town of Ombú, where I rested a while, and at 8 o'clock this morning arrived back at Arroyo Hondo. This side of Guazucua I fell in with several Paraguayan families—they all wanted to follow me, but I could not find it convenient to arrange this."

"H. CORONADO."

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Corrientes Oct, 25th 1867.

Gentlemen,

All I can communicate with certainty respecting the last battle, is that the Paraguayans sought the combat and got worsted, leaving 400 killed or badly hurt and 200 prisoners. The allied loss is reported to have been very insignificant. Other versions state the loss on either side to be nearly equal. Caxias was to have marched from Tuyu-Cué on the 24th to take a position at Tayi. It is not known here if he has effected the desired purpose. If he can accompish it, and maintain himself at that point, the reduction of Humaita must soon follow. The cholera is on the decline at the different encampments, still it is far from being extinct. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the further spread of the plague; the sale of all conserves, no matter if of flesh, fruit or fish, is strictly prohibited, due attention is given to cleanliness, while all care is bestowed on those that are convalescent, four and five patacones are paid for fowls for the sick. At Itapiru measures are in progress to remove the garbage. Here no preventive steps will be thought of until the plague is widely disseminated when "sauve qui peut" will be the watchword, people flying in all directions to escape perdition. Till now the authorities and denizens in general, are indifferent as to what may come, Brazilian gold absorbing every other consideration. An extensive conflagration of hay has been going on at Isla de Itapiru for the past three days, many hundreds of bales said to be the property of Mr. Dufour have been consumed It is supposed to have been purposely set on fire, which is probable as the flames when first discovered were seen to issue from different parts of the pile, the loss is a serious one, as much of the provender was in a sound condition; holders of the article here since the fire have advanced their prices. Yesterday the steamer Paysandu passed upwards with a brig in tow both vessels were *loaded with horses*. Other remittances of horses are daily arriving at Paso de la Patria, from all parts of this province as well as Entre-Rios, notwithstanding the prohibitory decree: most of the animals are stolen ones, however few questions are asked as to how the sellers became possessed of the horses; the brute as soon as sold has its ear clipped, which at once determines the ownership in an indisputable manner. It is to be hoped the allies will bestir themselves and bring the wretched war to a conclusion, now they have a good supply of sound horses, in all respect fit for the campaign while those of the enemy are known to be utterly unfit for service. The sisters of mercy have arrived and proceeded to their destination. Here has been a large sale of every description of goods; the value of the amount sold was 55,000 pats., many of the articles sold would have brought more in Buenos Ayres.

I remain yours truly,
SINBAD.

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOVA.

Cordova, October 22, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Gentlemen,

Yesterday was a day of excitement here. Dr. Luque gave in his resignation. He has done right in doing so. Dr. Luque is a peace man, consequently the position of Governor of Cordova is the worst position such a man can occupy. The Cordovese should be governed by some tyraut like Rosas, who would take delight in making them 'toe the mark.'

Dr. Luque's health is not good, he suffers from lung complaint, and any one who is acquainted with that disease knows very well that excitement is the worst thing for the lungs, and if he wishes to recover his health he must retire from all excitement, and live as quiet as possible. To maintain a position where he had few friends, and thousands of enemies, and those of the very worst and most ignorant class, has made great inroads on his health: he is now very unwell. I need not state the other reasons he gave for his resignation, as you will find it in the Cordova papers of to-day.

After Dr. Luque resigned there was a stormy time in the Cabildo the whole of yesterday afternoon, and until a very late hour last night, about who should supply Dr. Luque's place. As the representatives could not agree, General Arredondo shut the door, and locked them in, and would not permit them to go out until they had decided.

I understand that Sr. Dn. Felix de la Peña is the unfortunate whom they have chosen: he is said to belong to the extreme Liberal party. What is to be the result? What will happen next? are questions which every one asks, and no one can answer.

In my last I mentioned the mania here which seems to possess a great many, to copy any new business or enterprise starting or about to start. Among the many incidents of the kind is that of a photographer, who commenced business here about the same time that some half-a-dozen others were going into the same line. He launched out extensively, furnished a saloon, &c., getting into debt everywhere. Lately his creditors have been short of money, at least so they said when they saw him, hinting that a few dollars paid occasionally on what he was owing them, would be very acceptable. Whether their hints affected his digestion or not would be hard to say; but, at all events, he came to the conclusion, that the tough beef and bitter wine of Cordova were not just the thing for him, so finding a companion who sympathised with him, they resolved to look for board elsewhere. Getting a couple of good horses they packed up what little money they could get, and started by moonlight to see the world, leaving some thousands of dollars or more, each to be paid 'the other side of Jordan.' Arriving at the river Segundo, they found it greatly swollen by the late rains. What to do they did not know. To return would be to fall into the hands of Mr. Gabem, who was looking for his money, so they concluded to swim across. Taking off their clothes, and rolling them into bundles, they tied them to their horses, and betook themselves to the stormy waters, swimming and leading their horses. When in the middle of the river they found the current too strong for them, and in their efforts to battle with the tide the horses got loose from them and returned to this side, leaving the two gentlemen to scramble out as well as they could on the other side. The horses returned to Cordova with the runaways' clothing and money in the pockets.

A new paper has been started here, called the *Estrella Matutina*, devoted to the instruction of youth.

The weather is very wet. The camps are in splendid condition,

Yours truly,
N. E.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY IN CORDOBA.

At the hour we write, "says the Progreso," 9 o'clock at night, the Legislature is in prison. We know not why or wherefore, but the Legislative body is now confined in its own house of Assembly. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Legislature were to meet to consider Dr. Luque's resignation. At the stroke of four, Gen. Arredondo accompained by some of his chiefs and several citizens were among the first to arrive. Upon the assembly of the Legislature they proceeded to form a committee for the object stated, but were finally interrupted by loud cries for the immediate appointment of the Governor by the people, and by threats of ejectment of the Deputies. Some of these succeeded in making their escape, but protesting that all acts completed by the remaining deputies under the pressure of popular outcry and the military influence of Gen. Arredondo and his chiefs.

The above is abbreviated from the *Progreso*, of 22dd inst. The same journal of the 25th announces that General Arredondo was serenaded in the evening by the people, or by the extreme party, as a manifestation of gratitude to him for making them masters of the situation. The paper mentions curtly that there was beer in the houses of Arredondo and Peña, and that there were 'vivas' and 'mueras' in profusion.

General Arredondo after this business, marched on the 25th inst. for Rioja.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

GOSSIP FROM EUROPE.

The *Athenæum* says that since the death of the Prince Consort the Queen has played only sacred music, and that chiefly on the harmonium. The eminent musician who taught her this instrument is now engaged in arranging for it, her Majesty's use, all the modern oratorios by costa, Schachner, &c. The arrangements are ultimately to be published.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "The Princess of Wales has had no fresh illness whatever; no relapse of any kind; nothing to give cause to even the slightest feeling of anxiety. In addition to the exercise which she is able to take in a carriage and Bath chair, over ground however rough, she is able to walk in her room and, with the help of a crutch, to bear slightly upon the affected joint, which is moveable. Thus even the minor misfortune of a fixed joint, which seemed almost inevitable, is likely to be averted, and almost unhoped-for success will be attained."

Captain Sherard Osborn by telegram just received learns that the repair of the 1866 Atlantic cable has been effected at a distance of 88 miles off Heart's Content in spite of severe gales, which have considerably delayed the operations of the staff under Sir Samuel Canning.

Homburg has lately been the scene of an Anglo-Italian war of a novel description. It seems that an Italian named Farina, sometimes claiming to be a baron, had obtained an introduction to some ladies, who were known to Mr. Henry Labouchere, the honorable member for Middlesex. From circumstances within his knowledge, Mr. Labouchere deemed the person to be an unfit associate for these ladies, and having so stated to them, he informed the Italian that he had done so. An angry altercation ensued, but, before matters arrived at an issue, the police authorities forbade Farina to enter the Kursaal Gardens. Being thus expelled, he wrote two letters to the "Europe", a Frankfort paper, to which Mr. Labouchere very spiritedly replied, offering to prove all he had said. The correspondence has now closed, and Mr. Labouchere, who was enabled to act upon the best advice of both military and legal men, may be congratulated upon the spirit and determination he has shown.

A series of experiments took place a day or two ago at the new slaughter-houses at La Villette, with a view to try whether oxen might not be spared the frightful tortures it is supposed they endure on being felled with sledge-hammers. It was believed that enervation might produce the desired effect, and this opinion was founded on the decision of physiologists, who affirm that the section of the spine will strike the animal down as if by lightning. The experiments, however, have not corroborated this opinion; on the contrary, it has been found that, although by enervation, the ox is killed more rapidly, its sufferings are much greater, since it remains alive for more than 15 minutes, and that it has not only the feeling of pain, but even the strength to keep back its blood when the veins were opened. Other experiments were made on sheep and calves; their heads were cut off, instead of merely cutting the spine; when curious signs of vitality were observed in the head. In one case the latter lost two ounces and a half of blood in six minutes. During the first minute all the muscles of the face and neck were violently convulsed; during the two following minutes the convulsion assumed another character; the tongue protruded from the mouth, which opened and shut as if the animal were alive, and the nostrils also expanded and contracted regularly. These convulsions increased when the tongue and nostrils were pricked with a pin. On putting the hand against the mouth and nostrils, the air was felt to go in and out as the head breathed. If a finger was held near the eye at a distance of two centimetres, the eyelids would shut, and then open again. This lasts a minute and a half, after which the eyelid only closed when touched. After the fourth minute it became necessary to irritate the conjunction in order to obtain a similar effect, and after the sixth minute all motion ceased.

Among the current news is a paragraph announcing that:—

Pine-apples made from turnips in Paris are said to be delicious; the turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture. The pine-apple is destined to become a success.

Turnips converted into pine-apples may be mentioned with a particular exactness, as some of the fruits of chemistry. The root is converted by chemistry into fruit. Other roots will perhaps, with the help of that science, be made to undergo a similar transformation.

Messrs. Moxon and Co. announce Tennyson's "Vivien" and 'Guinevere', illustrated by eighteen drawings by Gustave Doré, which are to be published as photographs artists' proofs, and line engravings'.

The venerable Auber, ten years older than Rossini, has a new opera in rehearsal, which, he says, will be his last. It is to be called 'Un Jour de Bonheur.' Auber, who, according to an inscription on the 'façade' of the new opera, was born in 1782, and is consequently 85 years old, gets up at five in the morning to work at his composition, and every afternoon he may be seen holding the ribbons behind a pair of particularly high spirited horses, bowling along at the rate of 12 miles an hour in the Bois de Boulogne.

The new Cantata, "The Marriage of Prometheus," by M. Saint-Saens, which bore away the prize at the grand international competition for musical composition in Paris, has been recently performed, by direction of government at the Cirque de l'Impératrice, with great success; and with it a new Symphony, and the final chorus of an oratorio, also of his composition.

In Scotland partridge shooting has, generally, been exceedingly good. The birds, though very numerous are unusually small in size, but in a short time most of the grain fields will be completely cleared, and if the present favourable state of the weather continues, we may anticipate still better shooting as the birds grow stronger upon the wing. The number of old birds killed this season is far above the average of preceding years. This may arise in some measure from so many of the broods being very young; the old birds rising first are pretty sure to be knocked over; but there appears to be a larger proportion of old birds killed than this supposition will satisfactorily account for.

The grouse disease of 1867 most unquestionably belongs to the same category of diseases as cholera and rinderpest as affecting animal life, and the potato disease, which is epiphytic, as attacking the vegetable kingdom. Concerning the origin of these diseases we are entirely ignorant.

"Stamping out," is the only chance of putting an end to the further spread of this terrible pestilence. Every sick and weakly bird must be killed, and all that are picked up dead destroyed, or burried with some disinfecting agent. It would serve no useful purpose to restate all the results of the post-mortem examinations that have been made from time to time, but the actual cause of death, in every case examined was disorganisation of the liver accompanied with inflammation of the chest viscera, an opinion substantiated by that of Mr. Thristram, expressed at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee. The primary cause of this destruction of liver and consequent implication of the chest and other viscera is, beyond doubt, a diseased and vitiated condition of the vital fluid. But how such a diseased, devitalised, or empoisoned condition of the blood was brought about in the first instance, no one, can tell.

THE AMERICAN MAILS

Saturday we received our american exchanges from Rio per Guiding Star.

New-York, Sept. 21st. 1867.

We are unable to give a more encouraging report of our wool market than we have done for some months past. The only life in the trade is in the sales of domestic fleece, and the prices obtained are lower than they have been, especially for medium and coarse. Fine fleece wool is scarcer, and is sold at highest quotations, but there is no spirited, anxious demand.

It is conjectured that the greater part of the wool in Michigan and Wisconsin has been sold by the farmers; but in Ohio sales have not been so large, as they have been hopeful of a better market soon, and therefore unwilling to sell their wool at market rates. This depressed wool market is a severe lesson to the wool growers, who were so urgent in demanding protection, as to cause a heavy increase of duty on foreign wool Were they the only ones who suffer in consequence, it would be a merited punishment for their selfishness; but the whole trade is demoralized, and neither farmer, manufacturer, nor importer, can make calculations on the future- One thing is evident to those who will have the frankness to appreciate and declare the truth, that there cannot be a lively and profitable woollen manufacturing business done in the United States until the duty on wool is either entirely removed, or very materially reduced.

Unwashed Mestiza Wool.—The only sales reported will not exceed 100 bales of superior wool, at 37½ to 40 cts. lb., which is above the views of buyers, and comparatively much higher than domestic wool. These sales, in a retail way, are from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than could be realized for large parcels. There has been a further shipment of 200 bales to Antwerp, and another shipment of 500 bales is likely soon to follow. As there is apparently no possibility of getting prices to cover cost and charges under the new duty, it would not surprise us if all the wool subject to it, and which is now in bond, would be sent to Europe.

Unwashed Common Corrientes, Entre Rios, Rosario, San Nicolas and Buenos Ayres Wools.—No importations and no sales.

The Pictou, a Haytien man of war, was picked up in distress sixty miles east of Cape Henry, on Sunday, by the Charleston steamer Granada. She was towed into Hampton Roads. She had on board the Admiral of the Haytien navy, and was bound for New York.

The gun on the Bremen steamer Deutschland exploded on Saturday when the customary salute on entering the Narrows was fired. Three passengers were instantly killed, their heads being blown off, and two other persons were seriously injured.

A party of travellers, who have been exploring along the Yellow Stone river, in the far Northwest; report that on eight miles of the country there are the most wonderful volcanic appearances, blue flames issuing from the ground accompanied by a strong whistling sound, craters abounding in every direction and streams of molten brimstone. Hell was the name they gave their newly discovered country.

The Quarantine Commissioners and examining engineers went down the bay on Tuesday to inspect the foundation for the new Quarantine buildings proposed to be erected on the West Bank in the lower bay. The work was apparently satisfactory to the examiners. The Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday with a species of cholera on board which is not exactly Asiatic, but which the surgeon of the vessel designated as English cholera. Sixteen deaths occurred during the voyage, and the vessel was ordered to the lower bay for the usual time.

Dr. Harris, in his weekly letter, states that five hundred and twelve deaths occurred in New York last week, and one hundred and seventy two in Brooklyn.

There have been thirty-five cases of cholera on Governor's Island among the troops this summer, of which fourteen have proved fatal. No new cases have appeared, however, for some time, and the disease itself has entirely disappeared.

A negro judge presided at a Recorder's court in New Orleans yesterday.

A vessel from New Orleans arrived at the Boston Quarantine on Tuesday with fellow fever on board. General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, it is said, in anticipation of the probable desertion of Mobile by the Treasury employés on the approach of the yellow fever, has withdrawn the government funds at that place.

The aurora borealis and an eclipse of the moon were visible in the heavens last Friday night.

The American ship Patmos, loaded with materials of war, originally destined for Peru, and which for some time past has been under the vigilance of a Spanish man-of-war at St. Thomas, having recently made preparations to sail, the authorities of St Thomas immediately gave notice of it to the Spanish government at Porto Rico.

Edwin Booth recently applied for a trunk containing the effects of his brother, J. Wilkes Booth, which was left at the National Hotel in Washington at the time of the President's assassination but it is stated that the War Department refused to allow it to be given to him.

The Navy Department has received letters from the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, stating that he will probably soon be compelled to close the yard altogether, owing to the ravages of the yellow fever. The heads of some of the departments and many clerks are sick, and he is already running the yard with but slight gain to the government.

Forty deaths from yellow fever occurred in New Orleans on Saturday. General Frank Wheaton, commanding the post, was attacked with the disease on Friday evening, and General Griffin, commanding the district, is still down with it. A meeting of physicians of New York city was held last evening, when it was ascertained that $30,000 had been donated for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the Soth. A resolution to confer with the Chamber of Commerce on the subject was adopted.

The yellow fever at Houston, Texas, is raging fearfully, and as become prevalent in numerous other towns in the interior of the State. In Houston one thousand cases are reported, with from ten to fifteen deaths daily. The postmaster and the Collector had both died and the commandant and his family were sick. In New Orleans one hundreded and three deaths occurred on Saturday and Sunday.

An election took place in Richmond on Monday, at which the negroes handled the ballot for the first time in Virginia. The question of subscribing $2,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was carried by over two thousand majority, the darkeys voting for it 'en masse'. Some delay occurred on account of the refusal of the Registering Board to furnish a list of voters, but General Schofield ordered the list to be furnished and it was done. The opponents of the subscription intend to contest the election on the ground that negroes have no right to vote except in election for office, and that registration being incomplete till the final revision is made, those who veted were therefore not registered voters. General Schofield has ordered an election of delegates to the State Convention on the 22d of October.

Our Southern letters detail the political situation in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. A Noxubee country, Mississippi, correspondent, gives an account of a radical meeting called by three negroes and three white men, which the negroes were induced to attend by the announcement that their registration tickets would be void if they remained away. A white speaker at the meeting promised them the mules and lands of their employers, and then took up a subscription to bear his expenses to the general convention to Jackson. He collected over $500.

The Colorado, from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday morning, with dates from Japan to the 23d of Augst. Sixty-three native Christians had been arrested. One American and two Englishmen had been murdered by the Japanese at Nagasaki. An attempt had been made to murder a member of the Prussian legation, but signally failed, the assailant being mortally wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

LATEST FROM WEST INDIES.

Advices from Mexico are that considerable canvassing and excitement followed the call made by President Juarez for a general election. Factions were active, and the opposition were neglecting no opportunity to diminish the chances of President Juarez. The latter is in favor of so amending the Mexican constitution as to make it ike that of the United States. He is their mark in history.
in favor of allowing the clergy to vote and be voted for; of having two houses of Congress, and of making the Ministers report to the Executive, as is done in the United States. Our special correspondence gives full details of the trial and execution of General Tomas O'Horan, and of the efforts made by Americans and others to save his life. Santa Ana's trial is daily expected to take place. His counsel will be the same gentleman who defended Maximilian. The general impression is that he will not be executed, but that his estates will be confiscated. The roads are being successfully cleared of robbers and large conductas of specie had gone down to Vera Cruz. Lozado had surrendered to Corona, and Escobedo, Canales and Lopez, the traitor, are doing their best, each in his own way, to leave

By means of the Cuba cable, we are placed in possession of advices from Mexico city to the 9th, and Vera Cruz to the 13th instant. Admiral Tegethoff was refused the body of Maximilian, Juarez asserting that he could not give it to him until he came with documentary powers to receive it on the part of the relatives of the dead prince.

Advices from Mexico state that the primary elections will be held on the 22d, when the citizens will also vote on certain proposed admendments to the constitution. Under the Civil Rights bill of Mexico eight classes of those who were connected with the intervention are permited to vote, and two of them are permitted to become candidates for office. The late filibustering expedition attributed to Santa Ana's son in Havana has turned out to be a swindle on the part of a Mr. Lehman, who claims to be a Pennsylvanian, and who, after obtaining a confortable sum from several Germans in the city to aid him in this enterprise, had disappeared.

Sr. Montecattini had sailed for the United States, being charged by the Santo Domingo government with sundry commission, the nature of which were not known. The receipts of the cable Company on the first day it was thrown open to the public amounted to about $2,000, independent of the press despatches.

It is stated from Mexico that the residence of Baron Magnues, the Prussian Minister, who has been lying in seclusion near San Luis Potosi, had been broken into by order of Juarez for the purpose of obtaining certain important documents which he was supposed to have in his possession. Nothing was found, however. The Baron is supposed to be insame. Some anxiety is evinced in Havana at the delay of the Spanish government in answering the congratulatory despatches of the Cuban authorities on the opening of the cable.

Our dates from San Juan, Porto Rico, are to the 3d instant. The Spanish war steamer Isabel II., from Cadiz, arrived on the 11th ultimo, with seven hundred troops for the garrison. The weather had been bad. It rained in torrents, and strong winds prevailed, but the injuries sustained were not mentioned.

We have despatches from St. Thomas on the 2d, St. Domingo on the 1st of Sept.; Hayti on the 16th and Venezuela on 21st of August. Seven hundred troops had arrived at Porto Rico, and two war vessels destined for St. Thomas had been detained. The tobacco crop of St. Domingo is as large as it was last year. The government credits were to be re-examined. The press of Hayti was protesting against some proposed actions of Salnave relative to the public money.

From the British West indies we have advices dated at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 16th of August. The steamship Montezuma left Kingston Sunday, the 11th ultimo, for St. Jago de Cuba. Among her passengers were officers of the United States steamer Gettysburg, who were in Jamaica to prosecute a seaman of their ship who had absconded with some £450 in gold. The seaman was convicted, but, in consequence of the intercession of those officers Sir Bryan Edwards passed a sentence of only thirty days imprisonment with hard labor, upon him. Provisions on the north side of the Island had been very scarce for some days and the inhabitants were subsisting almost entirely upon rice, flour and meal, which are, necessarily, placed at highrates. The principal cause is to be found in the remarkable commercial and agricultural depression which so generally prevails all over Jamaica.

MR. HECTOR VARELA.

The speech of Mr. Hector Varela at Geneva, and which is now published in the *Tribuna*, is an event that deserves more than a mere passing record at the hands of his colleagues of the press in Buenos Ayres. We ourselves, at all events, feel that something more complimentary is due to an oratorical display of a very high kind, and one whose results will not be limited to the personal distinction it may confer on the orator, but will largely contribute towards a more just appreciation in Europe of these countries and their institutions.

As for the Peace Congress itself, and the value of any distinction to be earned therein, we have no occasion to go out of our way to offend the prejudices of some of our readers by endeavoring to over-estimate the one or the other. The Congress has afforded capital food for the sneers of the London *Times*, and the grimaces of that paper will not fail to be imitated by thousands of average-minded Englishmen. Moreover, Mr. Varela has himself, in his published correspondence, very correctly summed up its importance, and the reasons of its failure. It is sufficient for us to know that where M. Edgar Quinet was present Mr. Hector Varela spoke, and was by him applauded. The absence of M.M. Luis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Jules Favre, and other Democratic chiefs, may have bestowed the opportunity which Mr. Varela was clever enough to seize; but he is not on that account the less entitled to the celebrity he has gained.

Mr. Varela received his formal invitation like the rest of the guests assembled at Geneva, and we are willing to believe he had no itching intention of distinguishing himself until called violently to his legs by the assertion of M. Dupasquier that the inhabitants of South American republics were anthropophagi. Of course it was unfair to take the assertion of the crusty old squire of Neufchatel in its literal sense, but Mr. Varela may have felt that the phrase "eating one another" in its metaphorical meaning contained a grain or two of truth. It would have been better however, had he fairly acknowledged the impeachment and pointed in revenge to the very object of the unsuccessful Congress, the suppression of those gigantic armaments in Europe which indicate too truly that the cannibalism M. Dupasquier alluded to was not yet confined to South American republics.

He was more successful in rebutting the charge of barbarism in these countries, and in castigating his opponent for the hideous confession that he looked upon the crushing of slavery in the Southern States of America as a crime. And Mr. Varela was more than merely happy in his expressions, more than even eloquent, when in reply to M. Dupasquier's somewhat doctrinaire—like advice to the assembly that they should imitate the discretion of the United States by not making a declaration of principles, he claimed every act in the history of the United States as a declaration of principles and boldly and philosophically asserted it was on those principles supported by public opinion, upon which her democratic, institutions reposed; and not like the Governments of Europe on bayonets, or Chassepot rifles and needle-guns. These sentiments gained for Mr. Varela the marked assent and applause of M. Edgar Quinet.

It may be thought remarkable that this oration of young America's representative, the keynote of which was the founding of the peace of Europe on the general amalgamation of interests, by the destruction of privileges and at least of all fictitious interests, should have been interrupted not only by a Republican of the Dupasquier type, but by M. Fazy the head of the Radical party in Switzerland. But this fact is by no means anomalous when we recollect that M. Fazy spoke only as an active and practical statesman bound to the possibilities of the moment, whereas Mr. Varela was for the time being a young volunteer in the ranks of political dreamers. When he returns to his every day work in Buenos Ayres, he may learn for instance to respect the desires of the Governments of Uruguay or of Rio Janeiro, as Mr. Fazy does that of the Tuilleries. All that he has so eloquently pronounced in support of peace and democracy may be in general correct but eloquent people are, as a rule, not truthful in particulars. As it has lately been well said by an English philosopher of eminence, "A man who thinks fairly is no match for one who speaks or writes like a Swift." Indeed we have a case in point in the Congress in question, where Mr. Hector Varela is triumphant, and M. Edgar Quinet makes a ludicrous failure.

But nothing could withstand the genuine eloquence of language and pathetic terms in which Mr. Varela in his peroration expresses his gratitude to his hearers for the hospitable reception of him, a poor pilgrim of American democracy. The whole oration, if at times bombastic, will, we venture to think, bear the analysis of the politician as well as most similar displays of impromptu oratory, and on such wide and discursive questions. Mr. Hector Varela has done credit to himself and to his country, and what is more, to the Peace Congress of 1867, which, as a whole, so inadequately, so grotesquely, represented that under-current of European thought, upon which, after all, those idols of so-called practical people—the Bismarcks, the Palmerstons, and the Cavours—have only floated with the rest, and cannot direct.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Our readers will be pleased to know that their former representative in this Republic, Mr. Thornton, now Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., is appointed British Ambassador to Washington, in place of the late Sir Frederick Bruce.

The Hon. Julian Fane, who had the grade of Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, goes to Lisbon.

It is not yet known who succeeds Mr. Buckley Mathew as Minister Plenipotentiary in Buenos Ayres.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the Weekly Standard.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

FLAMSTEED MAILS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday, thanks to the attention of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, of Liverpool, we received a large file of English papers up to the 5th October. The Flamsteed made a splendid run out, 29 days 2 hours. The following is her passenger list:—

G. Rooke. T. Guthrie, C. H. Boult, W. Sohmann, Miss Finke, Maria Brann, Ida Duthener, R. Foulkes, T. S. Foulkes.

Biarritz, Oct. 4.

The Emperor and Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial make numerous excursions in the environs of Biarritz, and walk long distances without appearing to feel fatigue. Their Majesties are everywhere warmly greeted by the inhabitants.

Paris, Oct. 4.

3 30 p.m.—The Bourse has been steadier. Rentes closed at 68f 20c. or 45c. higher than yesterday.

The *Moniteur* of this evening says that the measures adopted by the Italian Government to protect the Pontifical frontier against the entry of hostile bands have afforded best results and are still being vigorously maintained. Notwithstanding strictest surveillance, a few agitators succeeded in introducing themselves into the Papal States, notably at Aquapendente and Soriano, where, after assembling together, they attempted to raise disorder, but were promptly defeated and dispersed. Complete tranquillity has not for one instant ceased to reign at Rome, and the general state of the public mind is most satisfactory.

Florence Oct. 4

Count Usedom, the Prussian Minister at this court, has returned to Florence. Up to yesterday no serious encounter had occurred between the insurgents in the province of Viterbo, and the Papal troops. It is said that the majority of the population remain passive. Several parties of the insurgents, mostly destitute of arms and provisions, have surrendered to the Italian authorities on the frontier. The news that the Papal troops occupy Aquapendente is confirmed.

The *Corriere Italiano* publishes news from Rome, asserting that the Pope had declared to the diplomatic body that he would remain in that city under all circumstances.

The same paper publishes intelligence stating that small bands of insurrectionists were demanding refuge in the Italian territory. The *Corriere* adds that the Roman population would have responded to the attempts of the insurgents had the bands been more numerous.

It was stated that Garibaldi had left Caprera and embarked for Leghorn, but had been once more arrested and taken to his island home, where he remains under the surveillance of the Government, represented by a war vessel cruising off Caprera. The *Dirotto* published this intelligence as received from a private source. It is difficult upon any hypothesis to account for this reported movement of Garibaldi; and we prefer, therefore, to suspend our belief in the news until some authentic confirmation shall have been received. There is no doubt that M. Ratazzi is, above all things, anxious that an already complicated situation shall not be rendered still more difficult; and every means, we may assume, will be taken to keep Garibaldi where he is for the present.

In Rome itself order has never ceased to reign during the recent disturbances in the Papal provinces,—at least, so says the news from thence. The invaders of the temporal territory of the Pope would appear to have failed most signally if their idea was to establish themselves as a nucleus around which the revolutionists in the Pope's dominions would rally. Those who made their appearance in Viterbo have been dispersed; and at the present time the Papal frontier is jealously watched, in order that any infraction of the September Convention may not be attributed to Italy.

The rumours of war which caused the panic on the French Bourse produced a somewhat similar result on the New York Exchange, as we learn by the Cable, which says, under date October 3rd, "The gold market is excited by the news from Europe." There seems to be no doubt that the alarming reports in question were fabricated for the purpose of 'bearing' the money market; but that such a stock-broking ruse should have succeeded so completely is worthy of notice. That such things as are stated in the reports,—namely, difficulties between France and Italy, and France and Prussia,—were so readily believed, is surely an indication that the French people in particular regard them not only as possible but extremely probable. The Emperor does not speak out, and all sorts of "chimeras dire" are put upon the list of possibilities. A prosecution has been commenced against the proprietors of the *Epoque*, who gave publicity to the false news.

The question as to whether Garibaldi, before returning to Caprera; entered into any engagement, is a subject of controversy in the Italian press. We believe that he did. At the moment he was arrested at Asinalunga he was offered to be taken to the island if he would renounce the expedition. On his refusal he was conducted to the citadel of Alessandria, and we know from a good source that the next day, in the presence of the acknowledged failure of the attempt, he accepted the conditions offered him previously.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.

The North American Legation in this city has obtained from the Porte the satisfaction the United States has demanded for certain grievances which had been complained of by the American Consulate.

The Grand Vizier leaves to-day on his mission to Crete, on board the Government steamer Sultanieh.

Vienna, Oct. 3, Evening.

The Austrian Assembly of Prelates have presented the Emperor with an address, in which they energetically defend the present Papal Concordat, and deprecate its proposed revision.

Berlin, Oct. 4.

Count Bismarck is expected to return to Berlin the same day as the King. Baron Werther, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, returns to his post to-morrow.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of this evening says—"We have received communications from Paris, derived from well-informed quarters, according to which the views of the French Government in regard to an alteration of the Septemper Convention by no means go so far as to oppose decisively from the very outset any abolition or modifications of particular provisions of that treaty. On the contrary, France will recognise that the form of certain of these provisions may be drawn up more conformably with existing relations, though the basis of any arrangement, would have to be the security of the Papal See, and of the rights personally belonging to Pope Pius IX. At the same time the French Government will direct its efforts towards preventing more effectually than hitherto anything that might weaken the authority or disturb the tranquility of the Pope. The French Cabinet is assured of Italy's concurrence in principle with these views, and it shares the opinion.

Madrid, Oct. 3, Evening.

The ministerial journals express the belief that no danger whatever would attend the return of the Spanish emigrants.

New York, Oct. 3, p.m.

The gold market is excited by the news received from Europe.

Commercial—Closing prices: Gold, 145¾. Sterling exchange on London, 109. 5-20 United States Bonds 112½; Illinois, 121½; Erie, 64¾. Cotton: Middlin guplands, 22.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* believes that affairs are very serious in Central Asia. "All our information," he says, "whether through native or official channels, tends to this—that there is a close understanding between Russia and Persia; that Russia will assist Shere Ali to recover the throne of Cabul; and that Persia will probably get Herat as the price of her assistance. Our policy in Cabul has been to recognize only 'de facto' rulers, and so we have alienated all."

From Abyssinia comes news of a rather hopeful character. One of the captives, Lieutenant Prideaux, has written home under date July 21st, stating his confident anticipation of a speedy release, and has in advance requested his friends to forward a supply of clothing to await him at Massowah, from whence he will embark for England. We sincerely trust that these optimist views may be justified by the facts, but in the meantime our troops are on their way to the dominions of Theodore. The celebrated Snider rifle, with which all the troops are armed, will in all probability be put to proof upon the bodies of the redoubtable warriors of the Negus.

The Fenians, however little else they may have accomplished, have at least succeeded in spreading a deep and general alarm, felt uneasily, not only in remote Irish districts, but in almost every town of any size in the kingdom. The recent case in Holborn, in which a soldier was shot because he bore some resemblance to a Fenian informer, has done more than anything else to spread abroad consternation and dismay. Hardly any one feels safe, and to be seen in the streets late at night is accounted next to madness, for who can feel convinced that he does not bear some vague, imaginary resemblance to somebody else who may have provoked the enmity of the "brotherhood?" The boldness and systematic organisation of the Fenians, as shown by their Manchester exploits, and the certainty that they exist in every town—nay, in almost every small district—adds to the general distrust; and the difficulty found in ferreting out and dealing properly with a secret organisation of this character complicates the matter still further. And the result of all this is only what was to be expected. People are loudly protesting that a strong hand must be used to crush this secret and determined pest. The clemency shown by the Government dealing with Burke and the other condemned prisoners in Ireland is even made a matter of reproach by a large section of the public; and the reproach, though unfair, is not unnatural, considering the pitch to which matters have now been brought.

At the commencement of the approaching year we are to have a new penny daily paper in London. The *Daily News*, which has hitherto preserved its old high price, is to be published at a penny instead of threepence, and those who profess to be well informed in regard to newspaper management and newspaper prospects predict that the new venture will have a most successful result. There can be little doubt that the publication of the *Daily News* at a penny will seriously affect the sale of the *Morning Star* and the *Daily Telegraph*, for while it is better and more ably conducted than the first, it contains more news and is a more reliable journal than the other. As a city paper, and for mercantile and commercial intelligence, it stands at the head of the London press, having a reputation which eclipses even that of the *Times* in this particular department. It is ably and conscientiously edited; and its corps of reporters, some of the best in London, do their work admirably. The alteration in the price of the *Daily News* will date, I understand, from the 1st of January, 1868.

The evidence in defence of the Fenian prisoners in the Manchester Police Court extended over the whole of 4th inst, and was not concluded.

A remarkable Shaksperian discovery has just been made. The great rarity of the early editions of the works of Shakspere renders them very valuable, and hitherto the rarest and most curious of these old impressions—excepting the "Venus and Adonis" of 1593—is the "Passionate Pilgrim," published surreptitiously under the poet's name in 1599. The only copy of this tract hitherto known is the one in the Capell collection at Cambridge, but another copy, beautiful and perfect, has just been brought to light out of a mass of lumber in the old library at Lamport, in Northamptonshire, belonging to Sir Charles Isham.

The members of the metropolitan police force are, by orders of the Police Commissioner, to be exercised in cutlass drill.

Professor Leone Levi in a paper which he read at the British Association meeting, made it appear that between 1857 and 1866 there was an increase in the consumption of spirits of 12¼ per cent. in England, 23 per cent in Scotland, and 8 per cent in Ireland. Mr. Duncan M'Laren in a long letter on this subject, in vindication of the temperance of Scotland, argues that there has been a decrease in Scotland in the consumption of spirits to the amount of 8 per cent instead of an increase of 23 per cent.

A boiler explosion took place at the works of Hodgkinson, Swain & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Livesey, near Blackburn, by which damage to the extent of from £5,000 to £6,000 has been done. No lives were lost, although about 800 people were at work at the time. Six persons were injured, but not seriously.

THE MONETARY PANIC.

(*Opinions of the Press.*)

The *Times*, referring to the panic on the Paris Bourse doubts the ability of the executive or the legislative power in any country to do much towards the cure of an evil of that nature. Gambling at the Bourse has become an inveterate habit, and the world has heard of men of rank, high in office, who have made colossal fortunes by it; men to whom the ups and downs of the share list were not even a game of hazard, as early information surreptitiously obtained was turned by them to the same unlawful purposes as loaded dice in a blackleg's hands. Independent, however, of the consummate roguery of the few, and of the credulity and timidity of the many, there is no doubt that this unprecedented sensitiveness of the money market in a great measure arises from the equivocal attitude of some of the Continental Governments.

The *Daily News*, noticing the fact that the *Moniteur* has denied the rumours which prevailed on Wednesday, says unhappily the assurances of the *Moniteur* so often need to be taken in an inverse sense that it is difficult to convey on good grounds to others the confidence which they may nevertheless deserve. The inventors of the 'canards' were not alone to blame. Public credit will be the easiest thing to tamper with so long as the public mind is left uninformed, and public opinion has no certain or constant influence on the conduct of Government. Doubt and alarm are quite natural to men in the dark. It is very easy to deprecate rumours, but "personal" government is government by rumour. Where men don't know they will guess, and if the matters of which they are kept in ignorance affect vitally their interests, they will be the easy prey of every idle or wicked story which designing men may choose to set afloat. So long as the Emperor delays the crowning of the edifice these mischiefs are inevitable, not only in France but over Europe.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ANOTHER FILE OF 'SEMANARIOS.'

GREAT FIGHING ON ALL SIDES.

PARAGUAYAN VERSION.

The mails from Corrientes are unusually interesting this week; but had the steamer waited a few hours longer we might have received the full details of a rather decisive battle said to have been fought on the 29th at Tuyuti on the occasion of Porto Alegre Alegre preparing to move to the right in order to occupy a new position on the road to Tuyu-Cue. From what we can gather from the statement of parties who have arrived, and from sundry correspondence in the native newspapers, our own private despatches, and the three numbers of the *Semanario*, which we received yesterday, there can be no doubt that terrible fighting is going on at all sides. Grim death may laugh with satanic joy at the awful scenes now enacted in Paraguay: the scythe cannot sweep off at a stroke all the hapless victims on Paraguayan soil, and as if the horrors of relentless war were insufficient, revengeful despotism is called to play on a poor harmless people, whose only crime is innocence, whose only offence fidelity. Who can read the awful sufferings of this unfortunate people without a pang? Awfully inscrutable are the ways of Divine Providence, when the sun shines on such unparalleled suffering. We turn from the pile of papers before us with a shudder; the scribblers at headquarters must have hearts of stone to coolly pen the carnage going on without a comment, and we freely confess our bitter feelings attain a complete mastery over us as we peruse the heroic but agonizing efforts of even the women in Paraguay to sustain Lopez's cause. Great God, has it come to this, that in the middle of the 19th century a whole people must be exterminated to dethrone one man? Is all our civilization but a hollow farce, that the last drop of Paraguayan blood must be shed before either party cries "hold—enough." Shall we ever hear the repulsive expression of "the allies walking into the Paraguayans" and vice versa. Verily, if so let us hoist at Humaitá and Tuyu-Cue the banner of the Kilkenny cats.

We have received three *S manarios* dated the 21st and 28th September, and 5th, Oct., and from these papers we glean the following—The great battle on the 24th Sept. between the Brazilians and Paraguayan cavalry, which we chronicled a few days ago is claimed by the Paraguayans as a splendid victory. The *Semanario* says that a Brazilian force 7 Batallions, 4 pieces of artillery and 5 cavalry regiments, has been completely routed by two battallions and one regiment of Paraguayans; the trophies of the victory consist of numerous prisoners, a splendid armament of guns, rifles and sabres. The Paraguayans remained masters of the field where six hundred dead Brazilians lay, amongst them one general and several officers. The total Paraguayan loss is 30 killed and only one officer. We took no flags because the Brazilians have of late ordered that no attacking columns should carry flags, owing to the certainty of their being captured. Sergent-Major Rivarola commanded at this glorious battle. he only had a handful of men at his command; the fight took place in front of both encampments. The joy in the Paraguayan camp at this decisive victory was boundless, and Rivarola for his bravery received the officers star of the order of merit from Lopez. Capt. Julian Roa of the 2nd Regiment, and Thomas Caspedes of the same regiment, were also promoted for their bravery in this battle, which according to our colleague rivals Curupaiti,

The Bolivian Government has named a Consul general in Asuncion, and passed a complimentary vote to the Paraguayan Government.

On the 23rd of September the Vice-President delivered to some ladies the badge of the order of merit, who had been decreed same by Lopez; the affair was very grand, and the ceremony attended by crowds. The various ladies so decorated made appropriate speeches, which we would wish to give our readers, but cannot find room; if they amount to anything they are evidences of undying attachment on the part of the women of Paraguay, but we are slow to believe all these professions; they amount to nothing beyond melancholy proofs of the terrible state of Paraguay.

Several Bolivian merchants arrived in the middle of September, bringing various goods.

A long correspondence from the encampment contains many items of interest, which in a few days we shall publish in extenso.

On the 3rd of October there was another terrible fight at a place called Isleta Tayi; the fight (of which apropos we never before heard of) lasted the whole day, and the Paraguayans claim a splendid victory; over three thousand of the allies slain, and immense trophies in the shape of arms, muskets, sabres and numerous prisoners. All the Paraguayans who fought in this memorable battle were promoted by Lopez. The Paraguayan version of this battle we shall publish to-morrow.

Two Italian residents have died on their farms; Miguel Quintino and Jose Lardito: they left some effects.

We cannot now go farther through these papers. Prayers for victory and peace are daily offered up in Asuncion, and though the *Semanario* assumes a warlike attitude, it is impossible to disguise the fact that the whole country sighs for peace.

LETTER FROM SINBAD.

Itapiru. Nov. 1st.

Gentlemen.

I am here for the past four days; it has rained pretty much in the interval. Respecting warlike movements, nothing worthy of note has occurred in the interim. During this week two Brazilian transports came in with contingents, and quite a number of steamers with sea-going sailing vessels in tow, laden with hay, maize, horses, mules, or commissariat stores. In the port of Itapiru there never was so much shipping seen at one view as now; there are moored to the bank or at anchor in the stream 38 square rigged vessels, 17 transport steamers, 57 river craft, 10 pontoons, and 12 steam-tugs. The splashing of side wheels and the shrill steam whistle is constantly heard. On all sides, every indication is manifest, that the allies mean to prosecute the war until they obtain the realization of their views. Seriously as it may have cost the invaders, in men and treasure, their losses can be made good, and every exertion is now being made to accomplish it. It is otherwise with Lopez, his losses are final, his last army is in the field, every day growing less in numbers through disease, desertion, to say nothing of those who perish in skirmishes, or of those who die in the hospitals from unmitigated suffering. As it is, at least, probable the Paraguayan ruler will sooner or later be dispensed of power, when this takes place in all probability it will be said "apres moi le deluge." It is understood 10,000 fresh troops are indispensably necessary to invest Humaitá, and that no formal operations will be undertaken until their arrival, which is shortly expected. The cholera has ceased in a great measure at the en-

campment; here there were two cases of it yesterday, one of which terminated fatally in two hours after the premonitory symptoms appeared. Cannonade is going on as briskly as ever at the camps and the river Paraguay. The ironclads are still in the same situation, mid-way between Humaita and Curupaity. There has been no variation made in the allied positions since my last to you, notwithstanding what is said to the contrary. We have two daily lines of steamers to Corrientes, both of which are doing a good business in carrying freight and passengers; they invariably come with deckloads of carts, the freight for each cart is ten patacons, the shipping and landing charges are as much more. A pound is still the fare for a passenger, besides a half dollar to a shore boat to get on board at Corrientes, and twice as much more to land here. I will not trouble you with any account of a battle said to have been fought on the 30th, in the vicinity of Arroyo Hondo. We have to chronicle an extensive auction sale at the village, of merchandise, principally grocery articles which were sold in many instances at prices below cost. Caxias has established a tariff of prices so low as to make the retail sutler a loser in his mercantile transactions, unless he makes use of false weights or measures, which is generally done. On account of the restrictions many of the traders have sold out as best they could, or shut up their shanties for the present. It would be a very fit thing were the Marquis to purge the army of a great nuisance, I allude to the scores of Rio Grande nymphs or Correntina chinas, that are met with at every turn, often seen mounted upon the horses that were intended for other purposes. It would be unfair to omit telling that here efforts are at last being made to dispose of the garbage, which is burnt or buried. The large quantities of provender that has arrived of late has lowered the price of maize to a patacon per arroba, by the cargo; a single bale of hay may now be had for twenty patacons. As yet there is no appearance of the river's rising on the contrary, it is on its fall; in its present state at places the sand banks are frightful; numerous vessels are reported to be grounded. Since the rain the weather has become uncomfortably warm, supposed to be favorable for spreading the cholera; mosquitoes, flies, in a word, many different species of tormenting insects are in abundance. Since the advent of the allies a new plague has been introduced here in the shape of rats; every place is teeming with the well known destructive animals, which have caused much damage, particularly to the piles of sacks of corn or biscuit; many thousands of patacons would not repay the mischief done by the vermin. Thomas Powell, an English seaman, a native of Colchester, in the employ of Mr. Lanuz, was accidentally drowned near Corrientes on the 24th.

With respect,

SINBAD.

THE STANDARD ABROAD.

THIRD LETTER.

Off Pernambuco, Oct. 15th '67.

I landed at Bahia on Sunday morning. The market-place was well supplied with fruit, and the black women were the fattest I ever saw. The post-office was so crowded that I had some difficulty in posting my letter: three steamers had come into port simultaneously, the Oneida, the Navarre, and the Picardie the last being of the new line from Genoa and Marseilles.

Sundry niggers volunteered to carry us up town in their palanquins, but these vehicles looked so abominably dirty that we preferred to walk, although the heat was dreadful. We ascended some five hundred feet, through filthy lanes, till reaching the top of the hill. The Polica stands in a respectable square, and the other public buildings are nearly all churches. We paid a visit to the Cathedral, an empty spacious edifice overlooking the bay. The outside shews that it was founded by the Jesuits, the entrances being surmounted by statues of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius.

The foul smells that assail you at every turn in the streets, and the universal filth of the place coupled with the fact that the population is nearly all black, give a very unfavorable impression, and after an hour's ramble we hastened back to the ship thoroughly disgusted with the place. I may mention that I and my companion went to one of the churches; the floor and walls were quite filthy, the roof was of carved wood finely painted, the congregation consisted of seven men and ten women.

We had intended visiting the Botanical Gardens, but the heat and stench were so intolerable that we desisted. The English suburb is said to be a very handsome place, with a small English church: in the Rua Nova we saw several English names on the doors of mercantile houses. The houses are five stories high, and the stairs are so precipitous as to make you cautious how you descend them. The city looks older than Rio: it extends along a ridge skirting the bay, and the number of churches is quite amazing.

We left Bahia at 3.30 p.m. the Navarre having started for Rio an hour earlier. On Monday we had fine weather, and passed a war-steamer (a ram) which seemed N. Amer.; she refused to answer our salute.

It is now 8 a.m. (Tuesday) and we are entering port. The city looks highly picturesque, but I must conclude, as the passengers are going ashore. The New York mail s.s. is close to us, and, will probably take this to Rio: there is also an U. S. war-steamer anchored here.

ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 28, 1867.

That very well-conducted and cleverly edited paper, the *Tiempo* of Santa Fé, publishes in its number of the 27th, the Budget of the Province for the year 1868. The total amount necessary for the year's expenses is fully 325,154 patacons, 90,000 of which is for the payment of old debts of the province, and amounts advanced to pay national debts to individuals of the province. The actual expenditure is 235,000 dollars, which, taking into consideration the great progress that Santa Fé has made within the last two years, shows a very laudable economy. The revenue is calculated at 286,600, leaving a deficit of 39,500 dollars, which is proposed to be covered by the sale of public lands. But for the last three years the calculations of revenue have regularly fallen short of the actual amount collected, so that it is by no means improbable that the deficit will be in reality much smaller than the Budget anticipates. The salary of the Governor is 4,800 dollars per annum, and that of the Minister 3,000. The Topographical Department expends 6,056 dollars, and it has not yet been able to get out a map of the Province. A very inadequate amount is put down for the expense of taking the census this year, 800 dollars. If the work be properly done it will cost five times that amount.

The Police of the Province runs away with the respectable sum of 74,000 dollars, an amount that, well expended, ought to be amply sufficient to secure and guarantee the lives and property of the citizens, which, however, it does not do in the most satisfactory way.

Public Works require 15,800 dollars, including 8,000 more than was voted last year for the Government Buildings in Rosario, which will cost in all about 45,000 dollars.

For Education, the amount of 16,576 dollars is put down, a very respectable sum compared with former years, but only a small part of what it is really intended to spend in this important department.

These are the laws before the Chambers, one for the imposition of a poll-tax of 75 cents. on all inhabitants of the Province, over twelve years of age, for school purposes; and another for subventioning the new Public Schools of Rosario with a sum of 12,000 patacons. Calculating the population of the Province at 70,000, the number of tax-payers of the School Fund will be about 25,000. The actual amount then that it is anticipated to spend on schools and education during the incoming year, will reach the respectable sum of 46,000 dollars. This does not include the Model School in Santa Fe.

The estancieros are hard at work shearing. They have had splendid weather. Last night, however, we had a considerable fall of rain.

Yours truly,

W. P.

DEPARTURE OF SIR EDW. THORNTON, K.C.B.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 21, 1867.

Gentlemen,

As I am to leave Rio for good in a few days, I shall be much obliged if you will discontinue sending me the *Standard*. I take the opportunity at the same time of expressing to you my sincere acknowledgements for the assistance you have so liberally afforded me ever since the establishment of the *Standard*, to which I wish the most complete success.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
EDWARD THORNTON.

Messrs. Mulhall.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Flamsteed, of the Astronomical line, arrived in Montevideo, from Liverpool, on Monday night. She has made a remarkably fine run of 29 days, from port to port, bringing dates to October 6th. We have to return our best thanks to Captain Peile, the commander of that steamer, for the valuable sopply of London and provincial newspapers he was good enough to send to us. We refer our readers to another column for the summary of news by the Flamsteed.

The Tycho Brahe, of the same line of steamers, arrived at this port on Monday, and brought a large number of passengers. The majority of the new arrivals are doubtless bent on sheepfarming, and will be soon wending their way to Entre Rios and Santa Fé, where good land is offering for sale and lease, and where fortune will still favor the sober and active. That this country is not the El Dorado it has been described, or a general refuge for the destitute, the idle, or unsuccessful in Europe, all emigrants must have now learned long before they made up their minds to start.

In consequence of the amount of business yet unfinished, the Provincial Chamber will hold another session for the despatch of the following items—General and Municipal Budget—Tax Laws, Project on Country Municipalities' Lands, Proposed Improvements in our Prisons, Branch line to Lobos, The Andine Pampa Railway, Western Branch Line to the Port of Catalinas, and Sale of Lands on the River Bank, River Lujan Junction Railway, City Water, Pavement, and Drainage Schemes, Tramway Projects, Rural Administration Reforms, Reports of the Public Health Committee, Proposed new Bank Establishment, Petition for Citizens returning from the Paraguayan Campaign to enrol themselves on the Registro Civico, Reform in the Municipal Electioneering Law, Lands in Bragado, Extension of the Time of the purchase of Public Lands in Favor of Tenants, Intended Colonisation of the Western Frontier, Proposed Subvention of Country Municipalities.

The news brought by the Decidee from Paraguay, is thought to be very unfavorable to Lopez, and some of the rumors which have been current since the arrival of the Dotorel, in regard to the prostration of that country, and the domestic condition of the fortress of Humaita, are in part confirmed.

We mentioned some time since that Sr. Landois had received permission from the Municipality to construct reservoirs in different parts of the city for the supply of water as a temporary arrangement, during the discussion and completion of a more general scheme. We regret to see that the permission has not yet been accorded, and that the Municipality maintain their reserve and continue inactive in this vital question.

On the 28th ult. the district of Bragado was visited by a violent hurricane, causing serious damage to the wheat crops. It is said as much as 2,000 squares, equal to 50,000 fanegas of wheat, have been destroyed. The alfalfa was mown down as with a scythe, by the force of the wind. The heavy carts of the country were turned bottom upwards. Herds of cattle fled before the storm in a manner never yet exampled.

The Government subsidy to the evening paper, the *Pueblo*, has been suspended.

A telegram from Montevideo, dated the 4th inst., announces the arrival from Paraguay of the steamer Marcelo Diaz. An officer from the army, who was on board, relates that on the 29th ult. there was an engagement at Tuyuti, in which the Brazilian forces, under General Porto Alegre, possessed themselves of the enemy's trenches on the right bank of the river. The losses of the Paraguayans are said to have been severe, and the Allies count the event as an important victory. The pass of Tayi is still held by the Allies.

In a private letter dated 30th ult. President Mitre writes:—"Here all goes well, of late we have obtained many advantages over the enemy killing 117 and making 64 prisoners in one day. Five deserters have passed over to us within the last week. Great results are looked for from the cavalry expeditions I sent into the interior. The cholera has entirely disappeared."

We are glad to see that the Committee appointed to decide on the best means of disposing of the offal of the saladeros continue their meetings at the residence of Dr. Montes de Oca.

The *Picardie* of the Marseilles and Genoa line which arrived here on Saturday last, is a fine steamer of 3000 tons, and 300 horse power. The Poitou of same tonnage and power, will be the next steamer, she leaves on 15th October. The Savoie leaves on the 15th November, and the Bourgogne on the 15th December.

The Peru. Pacific S. N. Company's steamer leaves Liverpool for the W. coast on 17th October. She will be due in Montevideo about 10th inst.

We call the attention of our readers to another poetic effusion of Mr. Billinghurst, the renowned auctioneer. On the 10th inst. Mr. B. will sell by auction 50 lots at Las Conchas, the property of Mr. Milberg; these lots we believe must be the most picturesque in the River Plate. We give our readers a free translation of the advertisement: "50 lots, some 50 by 100, and others 50 by 50, facing the river. This advertisement should cease here, but that I deem it necessary to call public attention to the especial value of the premises. The suburban towns on the river banks to the North stand the first amongst the romantic and picturesque spots within the environs of the populous city of Buenos Ayres, their enchanting scenery and panoramic views emerging from the green hills which from the Plaza Marte, extend to the Venice of the River Plate, rudely called Las Conchas; the place is the most enchanting on the sedgy bank of that watery waste, and almost equals that spot around which the genius of Moore shed a halo—

Yet it is not that nature has shed o'er the scene,
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
It is not the soft magic of streamlet or hill,
Oh! no, it is something more exquisite still.

The projected railway to Lujan will pass by the very ground I propose to sell, and the owner undertakes, within two months after the sale, to construct two bridges to connect this property with what, by a poetical license, I have called the Argentine Venice: one, spacious and solid, destined for the transit of the aristocratic vehicles that will crowd to this fashionable resort; the other, elegant like its prototype, the Bridge of Sighs, is reserved for foot passengers only. But these are not the only attractions, powerful though they may be, which recommend these sites as a most eligible locality for the erection of summer cottages and for pleasure-grounds:

Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts, like its waters, be mingled in peace.

No, all the picturesque and romantic beauties of this lovely spot would not be worth a fig but for the primeval luxuriance of the soil, where even now the deep foliage of the forest monarchs of the River Plate offers to the peregrinating shopkeeper copious umbrage shelter from the fiery rays of a summer's sun, in which the lightest zephyr, dancing through its dense leaves refrigerates his exhausted senses and revives the moral man. Descending from the soaring heights of poetry to matter of fact considerations, I must add that Mr. Milberg has, with a praiseworthy prevision, collected an immense quantity of bricks, which he will be happy to sell at $20 per mil less than cost price, so that without the slightest exaggeration it may be asserted that he who is so minded may in about a fortnight be able to raise impromptu a sweet, lovely cottage in that terrestrial paradise. The auction will take place on the premises, and due attention will be paid to the creature comforts of those who may feel tempted to attend. A copious banquet will be laid out from early dawn until the hour at which business will begin. Boats will be in attendance at the railway terminus to cross the Tigre, and carriages on the opposite side of the ferry to convey passengers to the site of the auction."

On Monday there was exhibited on the Bolsa a sample of alpaca wool. We are happy to hear that the alpacas have arrived at Montevideo safe and sound, after immense expense, on the part of the Acclimatisation Society of that city. We purpose in a few days to publish an interesting article on these alpacas. The wool can be seen at our office after to-morrow.

Latest advices from headquarters announce that Port Alegre has deployed to the right, evacuating Tuyuti, and a division 5000 strong marches on Asuncion.

We hear that at the meeting in the Plaza Parque on Sunday some $15,000 were collected for the purpose of buying a service to present to Mr. Varela. We did not attend the meeting, as we regarded it a mistake on the part of the friends of Mr. Varela.

The steamer Paysandu, with no less than four foreign vessels in tow, arrived on Sunday from Itapiru. She brought no later dates, having been detained in the river.

The Estrella, from Rosario arrived yesterday, and made a capital trip. As yet there have been no wool sales in Rosario, and there is but one buyer in the town. Shearing is going on at the Pavon, where the camp and stock are in splendid condition.

We were pleased to hear yesterday that there is at last a prospect of the splendid steamer Brazileiro getting off the sand-bank in front of San Nicolas. This fine steamer, it may be remembered, in coming down the river, when the cresciente was the highest known for years, got badly aground. Messrs. Lezama and Lavalle chartered tugs, and resorted to every possible measure to get her off, but all to little purpose. At last they called in Messrs. Sullivan and Quinn, whose reputation as engineers is well established in the River Plate. Messrs. Sullivan and Quinn at once set to work, and with a gang of 50 men, aided by machinery, actually elevated the steamer, and placed beams beneath her, probably the greatest weight ever elevated in this country, some 1,600 tons; but the fall in the river was so sudden, that all their efforts proved ineffectual. At last they constructed a species of dock, and now, at the least rise in the river, she will float off. The steamer is in no no way injured, and lay on the bank just the same as if she had been at a wharf. But for the works effected by Messrs. Sullivan and Quinn, there would not be the slightest hope of getting the steamer off until another cresciente occurred equal to that of this year, which might possibly not be for the next 50 years.

The morning concert given at the Coliseum on Sunday, in aid of the proposed Magdalene Hospital, was brilliantly attended. The principal native families were present. Among the amateur musicians who distinguished themselves, we must be allowed to mention the name of Miss Barceló, a young 'debutante' of very great promise. The piece she selected was the highly dramatic romanza, by Meyerbeer, "Robert toi que j'aime." The concert was chiefly instrumental, the performers being our leading amateurs of chamber music, Messrs. Brix, Elia, Guido, Gras, Astengo, and others equally well known. We noticed that Governor Alsina and both his Ministers were in attendance. The concert concluded at 4 p.m. Mrs. Cassafouth's execution on the piano attracted much attention.

We learn, with much pleasure, that the proposed tramway along the upper road, from the Retiro to Belgrano, finds great favor in the Provincial Government house. Mr. William Leslie is the concessionaire. The line will give a new value to all those quintas and residences on that neglected road, which commands the finest view about the city. There is talk of a tramway on the calle Larga, Barracas also, which, we understand, is under the auspices of Mr. Von Armin. We hope this will be carried out also; as it would prove a decided public convenience.

We are pleased to find that our leading article of last week has had the effect of awakening the entire commercial community to a sense of the necessity of the existing regulations, as regards the despatch of sailing vessels being modified before the new shipping season fairly commences. Last week a petition to H. E. the Minister of Finance pointing out the evils of the present system, was signed by all the principal import and export houses, native and foreign in accordance with our recommendation, and yesterday it was forwarded to H. E. by the Camara Sindical of the Bolsa.

We understand that petitions signed by the masters now in port, have also been sent in, to the British and other Consuls, praying them to use their influence on their behalf. The case once fairly stated to the Government; we do not hesitate to say that redress will be at once obtained.

The weekly returns of the Southern Railway for last week show an increase in the receipts of $58,504 over the same week last year. The greatly increased freight traffic is very satisfactory proof of the able management of the road.

Gen. Asboth U. S. Minister has addressed to Mr. Luis V. Varela a complimentary letter on Dn. Hector's speech at Geneva. Dr. Lopez and Sr. Carranza also followed suit.

The sale in public auction of the lands in Ensenada, belonging to the Municipality of that town, took place on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of the present month. The principal competitors were Messrs. Cambaceres, Bedoya, Martinez de Hoz, and Saavedra. The first lot, some 15 squars, reached the price of $22,100 m|c. the square, and was knocked down to Mr. Bedoya. Nothing can exceed the superiority of this land for saladeros, situated as it is upon the port of Ensenada, and coasted on one side by a navigable stream, where vessels of large draft can load and discharge without expense. All the saladeros should be removed to Ensenada, for cogent reasons.

The news we published last week that Sir Edward Thornton had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, will be the source of unfeigned gratification to his numerous friends in these Republics. The appointment does honor to the Conservative Government in England, and particularly to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley,. who has evidently abandoned the old Whig dogmas of official routine and family and political interest. Sir Edward Thornton, Count of Cassilhas in Portugal, entered the diplomatic service in 1842, as Attaché at Turin. His subsequent career, pretty well known to our readers, has been exclusively confined to appointments to Spanish-American Governments, until he was promoted in 1865 to the Court of Rio. Sir Edward was lately nominated for Lisbon, but owing to the death of Sir Frederick Bruce he was enabled to receive the high post now assigned to him by Lord Stanley.

A lieutenant-colonel and a sergeant-major of the United States Service have come from headquarters in the allied army to raise an Anglo-Saxon legion for the war. We understand these officers are recommended to the National Government by Gen. Mitre. If there are any loose Anglo-Saxons knocking about, they may be perhaps induced to join; but if so, they will not be from Yorkshire, or further north.

We are sorry to see announced the death of Don José Maria Drago. Treasurer of the National Government.

Señor Agusto Larroche, of Moron, is erecting at his own expense a public fountain in the square in front of the railway station in that town. We hope to see his statue in the same place.

Some sensation was created on Wednesday afternoon, in the neighborhood of the Foreign Club, by the fact of the British Minister's carriage being unceremoniously stopped by a vigilante, who threatened to take carriage and inmates to the Policia, for some infringement of municipal regulations on the part of the coachman, who was a Frenchman, and new to the manners and customs of the country. The ladies who happened to be occupants of the carriage were, however, saved the indignity of being introduced to our Municipality, owing to the kindness of a passer-by, who was gallant enough to arrange the question by going himself to the Policia and paying the fine. We have added the Municipal receipt for the money to the unique collection of curiosities in our museum. For the benefit of friends who are wise enough and considerate enough not to come and see our museum, we give herewith a verbatim copy of the document:—

MUNICIPALIDAD.
Inspt. de Carruajes y de Hijiene.
Dn. Al Señor Ministro Ingles ha satisfocho la cantidad de cien pesos m. c. importe de la multa en que ha incurrido por infraccion á disposiciones municipales sobre rodados.
Buenos Aires, Octubre 30 de 1897.
(Signed) JOSE ROMERO,
Inspector.

We say, with the vigilantes, let justice be done, if the Heavens fall about our ears. By all means; if it be an Ambassador of France or England, if it be President-Marshal Lopez, if they can catch him, or any other Prince or Potentate, who infringes the Municipal laws, make him pay his hundred dollars. The money is wanted, and the streets want paving. Only there is a general understanding among natives that resident Ministers of Foreign States have some privileges. Whether these extend to the infraction of Municipal bye-laws may be doubted; but certainly the families of resident Ministers are entitled to an occasional stretch of courtesy, even if it amount to a slight relaxation of the stringency of Republican laws. If it be not so, the Municipality of Buenos Ayres may be all that their exceedingly few friends can claim in their regard; but they are not true Porteños.

We have to inform our German readers that the old and well known German Club Teutonia has been moved from this date to the fine house Calle Florida No. 160; we hope that the members will soon favour us again with one of their agreeable musical entertainments.

Apropos of one of the topics of the day, Custom-houses, we may metion that Mr. Marcoartu is a member of the Customs Reform International Association of Brussels; the true object of which association is to abolish Custom-houses altogether. Three or four years ago the society included among its members Count Arrivabene, Mr. Vandermaeren, Mr. G. de Molinari, M. de Marcoartu, M. Joseph Garnier, M. Hyacinthe Desbelle and many other distinguished economists.

A correspondent from Montevideo who professes his belief, "through faith, in Elijah going up to heaven," is not disposed to give credence to a fall of fish in the streets of Buenos Ayres. We can remind him of a certain lady who believed in her sailorson's wonderful tales of mountains of gold, and of Pharaoh's chariot wheels being hauled up from the Red Sea with the ship's anchor, but could not be induced to believe in fish that flew We think the late fall of fish in our streets is a well authenticated fact, and it is certainly not more extraordinary than the falls of frogs which our sceptical correspondent must have seen mentioned over and over again during the "gigantic gooseberry season" in the English newspapers.

The article in the *Diario* of Rio to which our correspondent Cabral lately alluded is chiefly remarkable for its peaceful tone and for its assurance that the Government of Rio has not in the present war with Paraguay, nor ever has had any ulterior views more than the support of political progress and material prosperity under the native democratic institutions of these countries. It particularly repels the accusation of harboring other than, honest views in regard to the Banda Oriental. We have not heard this latter question mooted of late, and the article in the *Diario* rather recalls to our memory the French proverb, "qui s'excuse s'accuse."

The *Nacion* of Tuesday contains an interesting article on the proposed submarine telegraphic communication with Europe. In regard to Mr. Marcoartu's mission in connection with the undertaking the *Nacion* tells us that gentleman requires only the concession from the Government as the Company is already formed in Europe and the capital ready. In ten months hence the cable will be laid to Brazil, and in two years more to Buenos Ayres and we shall be within two hours distance of Europe. The company with which Mr. Marcoartu is connected is the Ibero-American. The telegraph route it takes is one advocated by him in a pamphlet written in 1864.

We hear that in the vicinity of the Plaza Constitución. where wool brokers most do congregate, there have lately occurred some serious hand to hand combats between foreign and native *gentlemen*. We hope for the credit of the foreign community that the former are not the aggressors, and in any case such scenes among commercial men are very disgraceful.

Our friend Mr Morcom, lately an employé at the Southern Railway, has abandoned the accountant's desk, and become an engine-driver on the Western Railway. His ambition is to become a civil engineer. He thus rightly enters in at the hawse-hole We shall be glad to see him hereafter on the quarter-deck of his new profession.

We have received from Mr. Neill of London a short note acknowledging receipts of drafts for subscriptions for distress in West of Ireland, and stating that by the English mail will remit formal acknowledgement.

On Wednesday, a 'matinee musicale a la fourchette!' took place in the charming district of the Lomas de Zamora. The party consisted of M. Gottschalk and a select gathering of merchants and brokers. The renowned pianist played exquisitely, and what is more rare with grand professors, he played constantly and 'con amore.' The guests retired saturated with music and champagne.

That bower and its music I never forget;
But oft when alone in the bloom of the year
I think—is the nightingale singing there yet?
Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendemere?

We received advices yesterday from Gualeguaychú. Shearing going on there, at some places finished: one small lot in deposit at Gualeguaychú awaiting shipment. The wool this year remarkably clean, light, and of good color, but no buyers.

In the district of Mar Chiquita some wool sales reported yesterday, one lot of 400 to 500 ar., washed, at $100, deliverable at the estancia.

We have been requested to remind our readers that the morning concert in aid of the funds for a House of Refuge for women will take place at the Coliseum on Sunday 3rd. inst.

The general public closely scrutinizing the letters from the seat of war written by the *Tribuna* correspondent who signs himself, "Tourlourou" do not fail to observe that differences continue to exist, and notably in regard to the operations of the squadron, between the Commander-in chief and the Brazillian Generals. We have too much reason to believe that such is the case, but have every confidence in the discretion of President Mitre.

The United States Minister in Paris, General J. A. Dix, has sent M. Hector Varela a complimentary letter, thanking him for his noble defence of the Union at the Congress in Geneva. It is probable that the American Minister will offer the right of citizenship to the distinguished champion of the Union.

The Braziliero is still aground in front of San Nicolas, and with slender hopes of getting off before February.

Hay has gone up within the last few days considerably. Large orders have come down and this rise is attributed to the late fire at Itapiru.

Yesterday the highest price paid for wool this season was obtained in the South market about 500 arrobes, fine clean wool from Magdalena at $75.

This being the feast of All Saints it will be kept as a strict church holiday. To-morrow will be All Souls, generally speaking a day of mourning: most of the native families pay a visit to the Recoleta, and place 'immortelles' over the graves of friends and relations.

Things in Montevideo look rather stormy again; the Government has notified General Suarez that for the present he must remain in the city and abandon his proposed excursion to the camp. This is doubtless on account of some information received respecting the squashed up invasion on the Uruguay; but even in the city affairs are in an unsettled state. Minister Flangini has sent in his resignation, also many of the officers of the Libertad battalion; all this is said to be owing to the premature return from Paris of Fortunato Flores, the son of the Governor. It is thought that Sor Bustamante will succeed Flangini; his promotion will be a loss to Montevideo since he has made an excellent Chief of Police, and it will be difficult to get anyone so well qualified to fill this important post.

We call attention to the fact that by the last American mails received per Guiding Star quarantine has been established in Boston and New York, and all vessels arriving from Southern ports where yellow fever exists are subjected to several days quarantine. In the bay of New York, near Sandy Hook, the Quarantine Commissioners are building a splendid quarantine establishment. We note these facts in consequence of many parties in this city insisting that quarantine has been long since abolished in Europe and the States, which is too grave an error to be allowed to pass uncontradicted.

We hear that Sr. Galvan has purchased a valuable building site in Calle Florida or the sum of nine hundred and sixty thousand paper dollars; the place would not have fetched half this sum a couple of years ago, but the rise in city property is prodigious.

On last Wednesday the remains of two Oriental officers, Aguilar and Saavedra, who fell in the battle of 18th July, 1866, were interred in the public Cemetery in Montevideo; the funeral was large by attended. The corpses were embalmed at headquarters, and have for some unaccountable cause been lying in the Custom-house for rather a lengthened period. As they died in the discharge of their duties they should have passed in free, and not be placed in bond.

We hear, from a party connected with the Company, that the line of American steamers plying between Rio Janeyro and New York, meets with very slight support, and but for the subsidies allowed by the Brazilian and United States Governments, 10,000 patacons each per month, the steamers would have long since stopped running. The Guiding Star which brought down the last mails, does not belong to the line, but was chartered for the voyage. There is great complaint about the detention of the mails in Rio for the River Plate. It appears that it is no one's business to look after them. Mr. George R. Gepp, our agent and correspondent in Rio writes respecting this matter, and as it may interest some of our mercantile readers, we give the following extract from his letter, received per Gerente:

"Rio Janeyro, Oct. 21.

"There is one class of agency connected with the Plate which I am anxious to arrange, and which you, gentlemen, can assist me to obtain. It is that of forwarding the papers and letters by the American packets on to the Plate by the French mail, thereby saving several days to the party to whom the letters, &c., are addressed, supposing they had to wait for the Brazilian steamer. All parties therefore in the Plate, who wish to have letters from Europe or the United States sent on at once, by the fastest conveyance, to their address at the Plate, may obtain this by ordering their letters to be addressed to the 'Care of George R. Gepp, Caixa, 564 Rio de Janeyro,' and my charge will only be the postage actually incurred, with a further charge of £1, or 10s. quarterly, to each party or firm making use of my name."

Owing to the depressed state of the wool market, we hear that in some parts of the South there are parties buying fine wools, but dirty, and with carretilla, and washing the wool by hand outside. The loss in weight, it is said, only averages two ounces per lb. We saw a sample of one thousand ar. washed wool yesterday, which has been bought for French account, but at reserved price, we suspect about six patacons per ar.; the wool was perfectly clean, fine staple, and almost as white as Egyptian cotton. Could we only produce a few thousand bales of such wool, how very soon would the character of our wools improve in Europe. Much attention is evidently being paid now to the washing of wool and we hope with success. We hear of a new wool washing establishment just started near the Once de Setiembre. The largest lot of washed wool that leaves the River Plate is that of Messrs. Jackson, Montevideo, but all that wool is washed 'en pie' and the wools we speak of are washed after shorn.

Our readers can form some idea of the immense fortunes now made by some lucky proveedores. We hear that a well known contractor and steam transport proprietor, has just wound up his business with a supply of horses, and forage and three steamers, netting the round sum of two hundred thousand patacones. In the steamers alone this party cleared in a a few months $120,000 pats, whilst in his contract for horses and hay he made $80,000 pats. Such enormous profits must necessarily be attended with equally great risks.

M. Juan Aungant a French barraquero in Zarate has applied for permission to construct a capon saladero alongside the wharf at that town. As the municipality entertained some question as to the propriety of allowing such an establishment so close to the town, the matter has been sent to the government, and as yet no reply given.

In consequence of the very low price of wools in the Plazas, the Western Railway with the permission of the Minister has agreed to reduce the freight tariff on wools. This certainly is a move in the right direction, it is the first thing done for the poor farmers for some time.

The French barque Gaspard with a cargo of Chilian prisoners of war, sent back by the Spanish Government sailed from Rio on the 18th inst., bound for Valparaiso.

Owing to the great demand for bricks in Montevideo, their present high price, and their extremely small size, a steam brick factory is about to be started, where fifty thousand new bricks can be turned out daily. The brick factory in this city proved a decided failure.

On Friday the formal closing of the Provincial Chambers was announced. We might not be deemed too inquisitive if we asked what has become of all the projects sent in, we suppose they will crop up next year.

On Friday evening the members of the Athletic Sports Club wound up the day's amusement by a grand dinner at the La Paix: the feast of reason and flow of soul held sway until midnight.

The rain on Friday night only lasted for a few minutes, yet it fell in such torrents that the algibes were well replenished. It is a very happy omen to see the rain coming at the beginning of November, and argues a good summer for the farmers.

A new line of tramway, from the Retiro to Belgrano, is projected, and the scheme at present before the Government. The concessionaries are Englishmen of good standing, and well known in this city. We hope to see the measure passed, as it will be a great boon for the people who live along the road.

Madame Lablache, whose talents are thoroughly appreciated by English musical amateurs, takes her benefit at the Colon Theatre this week. We shall be glad to see a crowded house on that occasion, for Mme. Lablache should not leave B. Ayres under the impression that her merits are confounded with those of the rest of the Italian company at the Colon.

Col. Aparicio whose invasion of the Banda Oriental was recently announced, it appears retraced his steps and crossed over into Entre-Riano territory in front of a place called the Palmer, between Paysandu and Salto. He was subsequently arrested at Concordia by the Jefe Politico, of that department, D. Justo Carmen Urquiza. It is not true, as reported, that Gen. José M. Munoz was actively engaged in the Aparicio invasion.

An English gentleman just returned from the Paris exhibition states that in the Argentine stall there is a large glass bottle with some samples of Indian corn grown in the district of Villa Mercedes, B. Ayres, and that it has the weavil in it. The Gaucho on horseback with a girl handing him a maté is not from Buenos Ayres but from Rio Grande; the figures are badly done, and not at all up to the mark.

The contractors for removing the "vasura" having thrown up their contract in consequence of the ruinously low rate at which they had contracted, and it being for them a terribly losing business, new proposals have been called for, and we notice that in the bids sent in the price asked is more than three times the price in the former contract. This is an instance of how the Municipality manage their affairs.

The last large prize in the Buenos Ayrean lottery was drawn by two peones in the Custom-house, who have now given up that business, and left for the green hills near Genoa.

We are glad to hear that a proposal has been made to water the principal streets in the city, and to charge nothing to the Municipality, provided permission is given to allow the water carts to perambulate, and a small charge collected at each door. If the charge is moderate none will refuse to pay it, as during the hot summer days this city is perfectly intolerable.

The manager of the Western railway is putting up a new station this side of the Villa Mercedes, as the run is very long about there; the station will be found a great convenience, it will be on the estancia of Olivera, and will probably be called after that wealthy native estanciero.

Mr. Southern, the well known English saddler in Calle Defensa, has astonished the people at the South end of the town by his recent importation of saddles and gig harness. The side saddles are beyond all question the richest in the Plate, and have patent stirrups, which in fact require the genius of our friend to thoroughly explain. No lady riding on one of these saddles can by any possibility get a toss. We commend the article to all fair equestrians; it is doubtless a great invention. When the cases were opened the other day there was such a crowd at the establishment that many thought there was an auction going on; nothing of the kind, it was our Newcastle friend dilating on the advantages of his new saddle. The sets of harness are all sold, but a few of the saddles still remain.

The very splendid lot of wool from the estancia of Messrs. Terreros, some 17,000 arr., is being baled and shipped for owners account; in fact, nearly all the large lots will be taken off the market this year, and exported by the producer.

The Rio correspondent of the *Brazil and River Plate Mail* makes some very absurd remarks about Mr. Washburn, American Minister in Asuncion; in fact, they are hardly worth the trouble of contradicting, but as the paper in question has some circulation in this city, we feel bound on the part of the absent Minister to rebut the charge.

Another effort we understand is about to be made to obtain the right to run tramways through the city, from Barracas to Retiro and from Plaza Once to the National Government house. It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will see the great importance of these trunk lines, and lend every assistance to cary the measure through; the utility and convenience of tramways can no longer be questioned, and it is really most absurd the opposition which this scheme has invariably met with.

The City of Providence, which left last night for Montevideo, is a floating palace and of immense dimensions; her state saloon is fitted up with true American luxuriance. Her tonnage is over 700 tons, which for a river boat is immense. We understand Mr. Herbert Hume, who has been so long and favorably known here, is purser on board.

One of the oldest quintas about Buenos Ayres is now on sale in the market; it was originally planted and laid out by an Englishman; the shrubs are of immense growth, and the garden probably the largest in Buenos Ayres, all walled in; it boasts of the largest palm tree in this city, and for which $10,000 has been offered: if not disposed of by private sale the place will be sold by the hammer. Quinta property as a rule has increased somewhat in value this year, and we note numerous sales; this we suppose is attributable to the general desire of merchants and brokers to live out of town during the hot season.

The steamer Estrella got afloat on Tuesday at 5 p.m., and will arrive this morning at the Tigre. She leaves for Rosario on the 1st. inst. We are happy to say the Estrella got out of her difficulties free of damage.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SPRING MEETING.

On Friday last the long talked-of athletic sports came off, in the presence of the largest and most fashionable gathering of foreigners we have ever witnessed in Palermo. The arrangements were admirable, not a single *contre temps* occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, the trains arrived regularly, and the recent rains made the Palermo carriage road agreeable in the extreme. Long before the appointed hour numerous carriages might be seen descending the Recoleta hill, heading for Palermo, hampers and camp stools on the dickey, parents, children, and nurses inside; all indicated to the casual observer that the coaches were bound on some pleasure excursion. Every conceivable vehicle appeared to be called into requisition —the pretentious milord, the fashionable barouche, the unsocial brougham, even the democratic bread-cart, omnibus, and tanderam-shandum, all dashed along that *historic* road, with their living freight beaming with joy and happiness. The young athletes had stamped out for the hour the dull monotony of Buenos Ayres existence; we had all, as it were, cast aside the cares of life, and for once showed the public our bright side; the austere merchant, the money-loving broker, the dignified capitalist, the rising diplomat, even the care-worn editor, were for once publicly domestic, they strolled with their children through the grounds, jumped and scampered over the green sward, as in childhood's happy hours, watched the sports, and in fact entered with as much zest into the amusement as the very athletes themselves.

The immense attendance is sufficient proof of how willing we all are to have even an excuse for amusement, and the thanks of the foreign public are certainly due to the gentlemen who contended in those Olympic games.

The seats and benches for the accommodation of the ladies were admirably arranged, and though distant from the arena, the close observer cannot fail to have noticed that many an eye brightened as some favorite contender outstripped his adversary, many a rebel sigh mingled with the taunting laugh at a slight mishap, and it needed no great schooling in physiognomy to read the inmost secrets of woman's heart, in the expressive features of the ladies on the sward. Such moments, such scenes, cannot but ennoble. Not only do these games tend towards muscular development, but they also have a healthy influence on the mind, and from the undiscovered recesses of psychological lore may yet be brought to light the real moral influence of games which come down handed to us from an Homeric age We publish below the result of the games, and our home readers will see with pleasure that here in this distant corner of South America there are not wanting Britishers of the right stamp, who, though trudging along in the beaten path of life, can yet find time and leisure to plant on this foreign soil the good old games of the British Isles:—

1st Event.
High Jump Running.
Won by W. C. Roberts—4ft. 10in.
Second—Jas. Hogg—4ft. 7in.
2nd Event.
High Jump Standing.
Tie between T. B. Smith and T. Hogg.
Height, 4ft. 2½in.
Third Event.
Flat Race, 100 yards.
Run in 10½ seconds.
Winner, T. B. Smith.
2d—J. Hogg.
3d—W. C. Roberts.
4th Event.
Throwing Cricket Ball.
Winner, Wilson Jacobs, jun.
Distance—89yds. 5in.
2d—J. Hogg, 88yds. 1ft. 5in.
5th Event.
Throwing the Hammer.
Winner, W. Rose, distance, 63ft. 5in.
2d—A. J. Howden, 63ft. 2in.
6th Event.
Vaulting.
Winner, E. T. Simpson taking the two prizes.
Height, 6ft. 2½in.
7th Event.
Flat Race, 440 yards.
Winner, T. B. Smith.
2d—R. H. Stuart.
3d—W. C. Roberts.
Run in 1m. 4s.
8th Event.
Flat Race, 220 yards.
Run by the pupils of the Military School at Palermo.
9th Event.
Flat Race, 1 Mile.
Winner, E. T. Simpson.
2d—J. B. Gippes.
3d—J. Bond.
Run in 5m. 56s.
10th Event.
Length Jump Running.
Winner, W. C. Roberts, 15ft. 10½ft.
2d—James Hogg, 15ft. 7in.
11th Event.
Length Jump Standing.
Winner, E. T. Simpson, 8ft. 10½in.
2d—T. B. Smith, 8ft. 8½in.
12th Event.
Hurdle Race.
Winner, T. Hogg.
2d—W. C. Roberts.
Run in 24 seconds.
13th Event.
Putting the Shot.
Winner, William Rose, 32ft. 2½in.
2d—G. Bennett, 26ft. 8½in.
14th Event.
Hop-skip-and-Jump.
Winner, E. T. Simpson, 35ft. 9in.
2d—J. Hogg, 35ft. 1in.
15th Event.
Three-legged Race.
Winners, Simpson and Davis.
2d—T. B. Smith and Roberts.
Run in 15 seconds.
16th Event.
Consolation—200 yds.
Winner—A. J. Howden.
Run in 32 seconds.

Among those present we noticed the following:—Mr. and Miss Buckley Mathew, Miss Striet, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Fair, Mr. and Mrs Zimmerman, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Krabbe, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and Misses McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Josling, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, Don José Martinez de Hoz and Señora, Mr. and the Misses Lumb. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Drabble, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Temperley, Dr. and Mrs. White, Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Wanklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Livingstone, Mr. and the Misses Hayes Mr. and Mrs. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Leinau, Miss Stock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. H. Harratt and Miss Heath, the Misses Casalla, Mrs. J. Smith, and the Misses Long, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Cranwell, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Mackern, Mr. and Mrs. Darbyshire, Judge Hollister and lady, the Misses Black, Mrs. and the Misses Methven, Revs. Mr. Ford & Smith, Gen. Goicourria, Capt. Bush R. N., Capt. Crosby, and Officers of the Shamokin, Messrs. Parish, Welchman, Anderson, Isaac, Earle, Duggan, Marcoartu, J. Green, Mackernen, Bertram, Meyer, Galbraith, Gibson, J. Lawler, Wilmot, Hughes, Coppinger, Elgie, Fulton, J. Emparanza, White, Bell, Lemlenyi, Lenyercke, Stewart, C. Harratt, Fallon, Milligan, Salas, Chas. McIvor, Wells, M. Halbach, Feely, Engert, &c.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN GERMANY.

As there prevails such a lively interest among us for athletic sports, it may be proper to say a few words on the manner how gymnastics are carried on in Germany.

Gymnastic exercise forms an essential part of German education, not only of boys, but also of young girls, although it must be said that the latter are not taught it so generally as the former. The boys begin to practise at a rather early age, ceasing in many cases as soon as they leave school. But many of them continue gymnastics as adults, by entering one of the thousands of gymnastic clubs spread throughout the whole of Germany, called the 'Turn Clubs' ('Turn' in German means gymnastic exercise). When they go abroad they will generally join the same clubs established abroad, it being a fact that everywhere the Germans come they will soon get up their gymnastic clubs, besides this musical ditto. The Buenos Ayres 'Turn Club,' founded in 1855, counts now about 400 members. The London 'Turn Club,' whose Hon. President (if we are not mistaken) is H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, numbers 1,100 members.

As regards the home clubs, it occurs often that on a certain day by previous invitation, a meeting of the clubs of the same district or province is arranged in order to prepare a great Gymnastic match. This becomes then a highly interesting feast and on such occasions (but only on these) the best performers are awarded prizes. Still more important and interesting are the Great International Gymnastic Matches in which the Clubs established both at home and abroad, take part. Of this kind was the great match arranged at Leipsic in August 1863. There were assembled in all 21,280 gymnastical performers who had come from every part of the world there being present members of the German. Turn Clubs established at Amsterdam, Bern, Constantinople, London, Melbourne, New York, Pisa, Paris, Revel, San Francisco, Valparaiso &c. The sports lasted three days and were witnessed by about 150,000 spectators. In 1865, the German Turn Club at Paris arranged a similar international match and it is said that the London Club intends to follow this example very soon.

The German Gymnastic comprises every kind of exercise and is very varied. It consists of running, jumping, hopping vaulting, throwing, climbing, swinging, practising at the horizontal, perpendicular and double pole, general drilling &c. &c.

ELECTION OF JUEZ DE PAZ.

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Gentlemen.

With the exception of a few place hunters, all honest and right thinking men have approved of the projected law, proposed by Government to the Chambers, concerning the naming of the Jueces de Paz in the country districts. But as this project of law admits of some modifications, not only useful but just, I would propose that our large foreign population, as much interested in these nominations as the children of the soil, should have a vote.

It is notorious that in all these elections throughout the country the paisanos, gauchos, or country people are almost always swayed by the patron, by the existing Juez de Paz, or some military commandant. And so well is this known, and as thoroughly appreciated, that the respectable native estancieros hold aloof from such elections.

The mode I would propose to remedy this crying evil would be to name in each department men of certain standing, holding a stake in the country—in lands, cattle, or sheep,—men of rectitude and known probity, without distinction of political creed, and admitting the foreigner, equally interested with ourselves in the proper administration of justice.

If you think these remarks, Messrs. Editors, worthy of a place in your influential and impartial journal, you would confer a favor on

A NATIVE ESTANCIERO.

ADVENTURES OF A GAUCHO IN ENGLAND.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

CHAP. II. "OVER THE COALS."

My friend the captain and his crew were much surprised at my speedy return, and on my making known the cause, their sympathy was shewn in a united burst of laughter. The captain afterwards, when we were alone, spoke very feelingly to me about my losses, and gave me some good advice as to my future plans. Acting on it I drew from him ten sovereigns, and taking with me my bridle and riding gear I once more went on shore. As I was leaving the vessel my friend leant over the side and bowled out a parting salute—"take care of sharpers." I carried my horse trappings to a neighbouring fonda where I received permission to leave them till I returned for them. I then sallied forth to have a short stroll, after which I was to hire or purchase a horse to take a gallop out to the camp. When I got fairly into the streets of London I was regularly bewildered and nearly run down by foot passengers. Every one seemed to be a perplexed debtor, hurrying to get away from a persevering creditor, who kept hard at the other's heels. Deafened with noise and feeling my self unsafe in such a busy scene I was preparing to enquire of some one where I could get a horse on hire, when two soldiers passed me. Seeing from the spurs at their heels that they were cavalry men, I thought it might be a good chance of getting a horse cheaply from them. So overtaking them and tapping one of them on the shoulder I asked, "have you a spare horse you could sell me?" "A what!" he said sternly, then glancing at my chiripa, smilingly added, "I don't know. What do you think Tom?" looking at his comrade. "Well we might let the gentleman have one," answered good natured Tom, "if he is willing to give a price for a good one." "I certainly should like a good animal," I said, "and *I would have no* objection to pay 3 or 4 sovereigns." "That is very little," said the first soldier, and he appealed to Tom again. After a few more words we all agreed to go and have a look at the horse and to fix the price on the spot. So they led me up streets and down streets, until at last we passed through a large gateway and stood before a long range of low buildings, which they said were their stables. We entered one where stood in stalls I dare say no less than twenty fine looking animals. "There! them's 'osses," said Tom, "take your choice." I did so and on my pointing him out one—"Ah! you are no bad judge of horseflesh I see," said the first one. "Perhaps its his food in his own country" quietly added Tom, concluding with the remark that, "we could not let that one go for less than 6 sovereigns." After a great deal of haggling I got them to consent to take 5, so content with my bargain I cheerfully paid them over the 5 sovereigns. When they had got possession of the money, I was certainly surprised at seeing them shew some eagerness to quit the stables, and on my enquiring if I could let the horse remain for an hour or so, till I went for my bridle to take him away, they both quickly replied—"certainly, certainly, as long as you like," and without saluting me they hurried away. Never dreaming for a moment that there was any unfair play, I nevertheless thought it right to try the horse as soon as possible, and quickly passing through the gateway, I proceeded at a rapid pace to the fonda. Reaching it with some difficulty, I took my bridle and returned to the stables as speedily as I came from them intending to ride back and saddle. I found the horse all right and putting the bit in his mouth, I led him out of the stable and jumped on his back. As I was passing through the gateway, the sentry who was pacing up and down stopped short and looked wonderingly at me. When I arrived opposite him, he ordered me to stop, and asked me where I was going with that horse? "Any where," I boldly replied, "for he is my own." "Sergeant!" bawled out the fellow and in a twinkling that petty officer, though a very tall man, rushed out followed by half a dozen of his satellites. "What's the matter?". "hurriedly asked the Sergeant. "Here's a man stealing one of the 'osses," quietly answered the sentry. "Confound his impudence so he is," continued the Sergeant taking hold of the bridle. "Here men, seize him," he ordered and before I was aware I was on the ground and in the hands of the Philistines. It was no use in my attempting to clear myself by informing them of the purchase I made. A policeman was sent for, and as the custom is with bad goods, three came, into whose rough hands I was roughly placed. In a quarter of an hour more I was a close prisoner in a close cell. Next morning I was brought before the Juez charged with attempting to steal the horse. I told my story, confidently trusting that the venerable looking gentleman would not only aquit me, but that he would be the means of getting back my 5 sovereigns. What was my surprise when my tender tale was received with a burst of laughter from the audience in which the serious—looking white-haired old man heartily joined! When silence was again restored he addressed me thus—"I have no doubt of the truth of all that you have said, my man, and am sorry for you, but you were caught in the act and the law must take its course. The sentence is that you shall be imprisoned for 60 days with hard labor." Utterly confounded I was led away, and during my long stay in that horrible place I do not think I was altogether myself or I could not have survived it. The bare recollection of that dreary time makes me shudder yet, so I will hurry over it (I wished I could have done so then) and once more step out into the free air where I felt that liberty was doubly sweet after my long confinement. With my bridle still in my hand, I wandered up and down the streets collecting my thoughts and wondering what was best to do. I seriously thought of returning to the vessel for good, in case she was about ready for sea, but feeling ashamed to go back to my own country without having seen the camp, I walked briskly forward in one direction hoping sooner or later to get outside of the town. I thought I would never get rid of the everlasting houses, but the green fields were gained at last and I felt in another world. Yet I was disappointed. The sight before me was not to be compared with the far stretching pampas free and boundless as the ocean. I had lately traversed, I still travelled on however till I came to a gate on the side of the road, a few yards on the other side of which stood a solitary 'tordillo' horse. As he was rather a well-made animal, I remained a few minutes at the gate admiring him, and as he happened to turn round, to my great joy I could observe that he had no mark. In a moment I was over the gate and, with the cunning which only a 'Gaucho' knows how to practise, I very speedily had the bit in his mouth. Turning him round and examing him narrowly, my first suspicion was confirmed—he was an ageno! chuckling at my good fortune I hurriedly opened the gate and lightly springing on his back, I was very soon gaily galloping townwards. "Let me "see who will give me 60 days for this "one!" I loudly exclaimed as we rattled along the road. Again entering the town I rode to the 'fonda' where I had at first left my 'recado'. Finding it all safe, I saddled immediately and away I went again to have a day's pleasuring in the camp. I must say that my steed was an excellent one and in capital condition. I knew not how long I had galloped, but I should think I had gone at least 3 leagues, when all at once I was a little alarmed by hearing what I thought to be the sound of a bugle, at which my horse became exceedingly restive and eager to gallop ahead. In another moment some squares to the right, a body of horsemen all dressed in red coats galloped furiously past, jumping hedges and ditches and preceded by a troop of barking and howling dogs. At sight of them my horse became unmanageable and I believe he would have thrown me, had I not given him his head, and away he dashed after the red coats, taking the fences in grand style and giving me some trouble to keep my seat. In a very little time we were alongside of the other riders, and a few seconds more we were off ahead, and as we scudded past them, I heard a voice exclaim—"there goes the Devil "on Hawkins' grey!" Not having time to consider what the words might mean, we still galloped on, ahead both of dogs and riders, till happening to look a little in advance I discovered for the first time a 'zorro' running for bare life. Knowing now from what I had heard from English friends that this must be a fox hunt, I gladly prepared to shew my red-coated followers a little touch of 'Gaucho' skill. Hastily undoing my 'bolas' and swinging them carelessly round my head, I threw them with a steady aim, and the poor fox went heels over head. I pulled up when I came to the spot where he lay panting and surprised, and drawing my knife I cut his throat and held his body up to the wondering gaze of the red coats, who one by one arrived on the scene. They looked at one another with marked amazement, till one who now galloped to the throng burst in with—"Where the devil did you steal that horse fellow?" Dropping the fox and leaping into the saddle I answered—"I did not steal him Señores, he is an 'ageno', for see he has got no mark." and I turned him round. "You rascal that is my horse. I'll have you put in Jail," shouted the same red coat again. At the bare mention of the word I trembled, and having a too lively recollection of what I had so lately endured, I merely said —"the horse is an 'ageno' Señores, adios!" and giving him the spur I galloped off. "Stop him!" shouted the same savage voice "Stop thief! Stop thief!" bawled half a dozen others,— the horn again sounded, dogs barked and away went I the 'Gaucho' of the 'pampas' like a deer of the forest, followed hard by a whole band of yelling red coats and a host of yelping hounds!

DISTRESSING BOAT ACCIDENT.

TWO BRITISH MERCHANTS IN THE MUD.

ANOTHER OUTRIGGER CAPSIZED.

Notwithstanding all that we have said and written about the danger of these outriggers, people will persist in trusting their lives in these fashionable cockle-shells. Happily, the river is so low that drowning at the present season is out of the question, but very unpleasant duckings take place, which not unfrequently reduce men of high commercial position to rather an awkward plight. The accident in question occurred at the Tigre on Sunday afternoon, and to render the matter more unpleasant, in the presence of a rather gay and fashionable party. To properly describe a boat accident requires an acquaintance with aquatic expressions, to which we have no pretentions; but, Mr. B. went to the bows when he should have remained astern, and Mr. L. in vainly essaying to feather his oar and keep the boat in trim, pitched himself and his companion into four feet of water. The whole affair hardly occupied a moment, but although our friends righted the boat and waded ashore with the dexterity of genuine Jack-tars, they lost the train. At a late hour our friends arrived in Belgrano, one in flannel drawers and 'alpargatas,' but the other with true British stoicism refused to change his clothes, and with genuine sang froid entered the town in his saturated garments.

I saw from the bank when the morning was shining,
A bark o'er the Tigre move gloriously on;
I came when the sun o'er that stream was declining,
The bark was still there, but the merchants were gone.

THE RURAL BLUE-BOOK.

(SIXTH LETTER)

San Vicente: the municipal income of this district amounted to 147,292$ in 1866; this town has been removed from its old site some ten years ago and is now in a better situation near the Southern railway; it already boasts of a protestant cemetery and the Corporation are labouring to embellish it with a public library and reading room, a grammar school, and a model farm. The Memoir contains little statistical information, it was read to the Governor when he visited that town in March last; if it did not convey to H. E. a fund of statistical date it gave him in lieu thereof some hard knocks about camp misrule. It says:—The authorities in the rural districts who should interpret and enforce the laws fairly and justly, far from doing so they are generally at open variance with our constitutional rights. None of the employes in the camp, from the military commander down to the humblest teniente alcalde do their duty strictly. None of the inhabitants find security in the law for it is seldom or never referred to by those who administer it, and who are solely guided by their own good or bad intentions in dispensing their self manufactured justice."

The Memoir goes on to enumerate some, and only some, of the abuses daily committed by the rural Czars. As the Memoir was read to the Governor in presence of a large concourse of suffering inhabitants, I fancy I see H. E. blushing, if it were possible for a Governor to blush, at the sole idea of discovering that his beloved country is groaning under such misrule.

Have these tales of woe, only pale shadows of the reality, had any effect on H. E. one hour after they were read to him? echo answers: the chink of campmen's chains are not heard in the offices at the Government house nor in the saloons of the Progreso Club.

This Memoir proposes a reform Bill very like the one sent into parliament by the Government on the 9th of October; in strongly recomending the urgent necessity of reform, it says: "the Justices of Peace may commit every sort of imaginable iniquity under their actual organisation, which, is as absurd as it is monstrous."

I have been told there is a large vineyard in San Vicente planted by an enterprising Italian with the intent of making wine; the Corporation believed, it would appear, that such news as this would be rejected by the Governor and consequently remained silent on the probabilities of a new industry springing up in the country. That wine can be made in the country has been proved beyond doubt, I know many estancieros who made wine from their own plantations merely for the sake of trying the experiment: among others Mr. John White of Cañuelas made two pipes in one season from the vines in his courtyard.

Chascomus.

The Corporation of this district also read their Memoir to the Governor during his visit to that town, it contains no statistical data of any kind; it tells H. E. that the schools are well attended to but the scholars are not so numerous as they should be; the Corporation are determined to study the cause of this. They tell H. E. it would be very necessary to rembve the cemetery but forget to state the number of inhabitants in the town or district; they speak of the necessity of repairing the by-roads and forget to state the tonnage of the imports or exports; they tell H. E. with great coolness that they are going to give immediate orders to have the side walks of the town repaired. I really believe the Corporation were under the impression that H. E. visited Chascomus solely to inspect the quality of the bricks in that town. The worthy aldermen speak of the necessity of a branch bank but say not a word about the trade of the town or district; the aldermen forgot to tell him in their official report what they intended giving for dinner.

Junin.

This is a frontier district and yet the aldermen of it seem to be more awake to their municipal duties than those of towns bound by iron ribs to the Athens of South America. There are one hundred and ninety chacras adjoining the town; each chacra consists of thirty two squares of ground; the annual rent of each of these farm lots is three hundred dollars; one third of the total number are already occupied and well tilled; eleven have been purchased in fee simple. The town is lighted with kerosene which is more than towns with aristocratic pretensions can boast of. There are ninety children attending school—another hint to ancient towns. A night school has also been opened for adults which promises well. A mail coach runs between Chivilcoy and Junin calling at Chacabuco. The municipal income in 1866 amounted to 53,142$ and the outlay to 48,100$. At the date of the Memoir (April) they were collecting a subscription to build a cemetery; two new bells were at that date on the road from Buenos Ayres for the church of Junin. Ninety five official despatches were sent during the year to the Government and other public offices; thirty one civil bill cases were heard by the judge, and fourteen municipal orders in council were issued. The police force is said to be quite sufficient for the requirements of the district. The law relating to wills and testaments is reported to be defectuous and to require reform. This is certainly true; under the present law, wills exceeding in amount twenty tousand dollars must be arranged and adjudicated in Buenos Ayres before the heirs can take legal possession of the property. It is absurd to oblige half a dozen heirs to gallop from Junin to Buenos Ayres to receive four thousand dollars each, which sum they barely get into their hands when they are obliged to pay it all if not more to their law agents.

The report mentions the necessity of reforming the municipal law of elections; it also speaks very severely of the perambulating gin carts (mercachifles); it very truly says that these gentry are injurious to rural interests: they encourage intoxication and robbery because they purchase hides, tallow. horse hair &c., from herdsmen, shepherds, and others who are thereby induced to steal these goods from their employers. This is an increasing evil and not solely confined to grog cart merchants; others go about the camps under the garb of bakers &c. and buy in exchange for their goods sheepskins and other stolen property from shepherds on wages and even from medianeros. One of the latter having been suspected of selling tallow was lately imprisoned, an investigation took place and it was discovered he was in the habit of slaughtering his employer's and his neighbor's sheep and selling the skins and tallow to different persons; the ears of the sheep and carcases were found buried in his own quinta and thrown into an old well partly covered with weeds.

DICK.

GREAT NEWS FROM THE FORTIN

GRAND WEDDING PARTY.

SHEARING GOING AHEAD

Carmen de Areco, Nov. 1 1867.

Such an event as has lately taken place should not pass unnoticed in your widely circulated paper. I refer to the connubial festivities of J. B. Dowling, and Miss E. M. Kennedy, that were celebrated on the 30th ult. At 8 o'clock a.m. precisely, the bride and bridegroom repaired to the church of this prosperous and thriving village, where the Revd. Mr. Leahy, already awaited them; the preliminary arrangements having been got though with they were solemnly joined in that holy bond "qui seule rend heureux." The ceremony ended after a very appropriate sermon, and as the happy couple accompanied by the groomsman and bridesmaid, Mr. M. A. Duffy, and Miss. L. Monks retired from the church, friends hurried forward to shake hands with our esteemed Captain of the N. G. and his fair bride, Carriages being in waiting the party drove to Mr. Dowling's residence a distance of five leagues, where a sumptious board was prepared for them. The hours of convivality wore rapidly away, and at last the party broke up after one of those pleasant pastimes which unfortunately are so seldom enjoyed in the camp.

Shearing is progressing rapidly in this district, and had it not been for the unsettled state of the weather, most of the principal estancieros would already have concluded. Shearers are in abundance this year, which is another unmistakeable sign of the poverty that reigns in the country, and the disastrous effects of the present war; many persons who a few years ago thought themselves above doing such menial work, are now seen shearing with all their families.

There is a capital opening here for a good English Doctor; I feel confident he would obtain an extensive practice not only among his own countrymen, but also amongst the natives. A few years ago we had a doctor that was all that could be desired, but he was obliged to leave on account of an over officious justice of peace. Such a person as Don E. Rodriguez, the present Juez de Paz knows to well the need there is for a medical man in this district to place any impediment in his way, and as next year there is a prospect that we shall have an Anglo-Porteño for our chief authority I do not hesitate in saying that an English doctor would meet with more success than any other.

Yours truly,

PALENQUE.

ROBBERY.

Calle Belgrano, Nov. 75.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

We are desirous of cautioning the public, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper. You may, perhaps, be putting some of your subscribers on their guard by inserting the following:—

On the 1st of this current month two Germans cleared out from my establishment in Cañuelas, taking with them two white horses, with the estancia mark, various sums of money belonging to different individuals, and a silver anchor watch, No. 7,552, &c. One of them is named George Stoltze de Hessen, and marked with the small-pox; the other, Augusto Royal de Elsas. They were followed to town, and it is supposed they have gone out to the camp again. If so, any one who apprehends them will be doing a public service, and if they will give notice to the Editors of this paper, they will receive the thanks of the undersigned.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Truly yours,
NARCISO MARTINEZ DE HOZ,
Of the Estancia Sociedad Pasteril.

P.S. Both of the above men speak a little English, and perhaps they may try to obtain work on some English establishment in the camp.

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

An Act was passed at the end of the late Session, and just issued, to enable assignees of policies of life assurance to sue thereon in their own names. In an action on a policy a defense on equitable grounds may be pleaded as in any other personal action. No assignment of policy is to be good unless a written notice is given. "Every assurance company shall on every policy issued by them after the 30th of September, 1867, specify their principal places of business at which notice of assignment is to be by endorsement or in the form annexed to the Act; the notices of assignments to be acknowledged by an assurance company, and the fee for such acknowledgment is not to exceed 5s. The Act is not to apply to the 16th and 17th of Victoria, cap. 45, and the 27th and 28th of Victoria, cap. 43, or to any engagement for payment on death by any friendly society. The form of assignment is a very simple instrument, and confined to a few words.

ON 'CHANGE.

October 30, 1867.

Ounces,	$400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25

National Bonds, 52⅝

Nothing much done in Bonds to-day, only one sale for 31st October, 11,000 at 52⅝. The vencimientos for the end of the month are said to be close on three millions, yet there seems to be no disposition to buy or sell. It is said that Bonds must be bought to arrange the month's transactions, but this rumor seems to be merely circulated by the bulls.

The war news from Paraguay is regarded as the most satisfactory yet received from headquarters. Private letters confirm the statements published in the papers, and ere this it is supposed that Marshal Caxias has advanced to Tuyi, and put up batteries on the river.

In Exchange nothing done. The steamer Hayti will take about £50,000 sterling in gold.

In the wool market heavy arrivals and large sales, particularly in the North Plaza, where there is about 50,000 ar., most of which is sold We note the following sales to-day:—

4,000 ar.,	good Mestiza wool,		$60
200 ar.,	do.,	burry,	58
2 carts,			57
800 ar.,	good wool,	Capilla,	67
3,500 ar.,	do.,	Lujan,	63
1,000 ar.,	do.,	station,	66
1 waggon,	fine clean wool,		65
7 carts,	do.,	do.,	60
5 do.,	do.,	do.,	65
3 do.,	do.,	do.,	67

The South Market extremely dull, highest price paid 64; fine lot, bellies apart, about 10,000 ar., from 52 to 57; total in market about 20,000 arrobes.

4,800 ar., Sr. Alzaga's wool,	60
600 ar., good wool, with little carretilla,	64
2 waggons, Magdalena wool, fine, and without carretilla,	66
2 waggons,	56
4 do.,	61

Dry hides—

800, at	127
500, at	125
1200, at	128

Sheepskins—

One large lot, at	167 per doz.
Another,	155

Grease—

In panzas,	27 to 33
Ordinary,	27
70 bordalesas tallow, reserved price.	

Hair—

310 ar.	130

Feathers—

50 ar.	30 per lb

Nutria skins—

30 ar.	8 per lb

Arrival of wool to-day. South Market—
By train, 5,100 ar.
Carts—11,140 ar.

The steamer Estrella is at last off the bank. She will sail on Friday for Rosario.

October 31, 1867.

National Bonds 52⅝

Although the liquidation of the month's accounts took place to-day, there was very little done on 'Change. The sales for cash foot up to 103,000 at 52⅝; for the 30th November 20,000, at 52⅞; and for December 31st, 5,000, at 53. Thus the rate for the end of the year has fallen off ¼, and, in fact, Bonds ruled unmistakeably weak during the day. No animation whatever in the market. The total amount of vencimientos slightly over a million; but nearly all these transactions have been already closed.

In Exchange nothing done as yet. The steamer Hayti has already engaged over one hundred thousand pounds in gold, besides a full cargo and a good complement of passengers.

In the wool market there is evidently a better feeling and increased animation. All the wool in the North Plaza is sold, and in the South Plaza only a few lots left.

Sales at the Once de Setiembre:—

500 ar.	good wool,	clean	65
300 ar.	do	do	66
200 ar.	do	do	62
700 ar.	do	burry	55
400 ar.	do	do	52

And some few other lots at the same rates

In the South Plaza the best price of the season was paid to-day, 75. Two carts fine clean wool from the Magdalena.

420 a.	fine mestiza,	bad condition 58
492 a.	do	without carretilla 64
380 a.	do	61
4 waggons at station		63
400 a.,	with corral dirt	56
2,000 a.,	small lots	from 54 to 61
860 a.	fine wool, from San Vicente, on 20 days plaza	67

Dry Hides—

600	at	125
4,000	matadero	127
100		128

Dry Hides ruled flat to-day.

Sheepskins—
1,750 doz. from 60 to 175

Grease—200 bordalesas, Estancia Sr. Ramos, 14 rls.

The Argentine Bank has changed its rate of interest—charging 9 and allowing 6 per cent.

November 2, 1867.

National Bonds, 52⅝

There is nothing particular to note in Bonds to-day, 14,200 at 52⅝ for cash, 10,000 at 52⅝ for Saturday, and 26,000 at 53 for Dec. 21, but there is so little doing in Bonds that it is almost unnecessary to quote them.

In Exchange nothing done. No rate for the packet yet established.

The only matter of importance on 'Change to-day was the sale of the splendid steamer City of Providence to Mr. Galvan, for the sum of 90,000 pats.; she was delivered to her new owner to-day at four o'clock. Mr. Galvan will at once load her with horses and hay for Itapiru.

In the wool plazas, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there were many sales to-day, and the market presents a firm and active appearance. About 100 carts in North Plaza, and 9,900 ar. at station. Sales to-day in the Once:—

10,000 ar.,	various lots,	from	55 to 60
800 ar.,	good wool,		61
900 ar.,	do.		63
600 ar.,	do.	free of burr	65

Great complaints about condition of wool, bellies in fleeces, and much carretilla.

SOUTH MARKET.

Wool continues to come in. Sales are not very active, and prices low even for fine classes. The following are the latest sales:

1500 ar.	mestiza,	from the estancia Polvaderus of Sr. Cazon 55
700 ar.	fine,	with carretilla, from Chascomus 64
500 ar.	Mr. Purvis',	Chascomus 62
300 ar.	good quality,	but with carretilla 63
1400 ar.	from Ranchos, reserved price, supposed to be	65
450 ar.	dirty	54
1200 ar.	from Saladillo	52
6 carts	with 1400 ar.	from Saladillo 55
2 do	from Magdalena,	with 420 ar. fine wool 65
4 do.	from Ensenada,	fine, without carretilla, and without belly wool 66

Sold at the stations—

1000 ar.	without carretilla 64
430 ar.	58
270 ar.	62
300 ar.	fine mes., with carretilla and dirty 60

Oxhides—Prices have lowered. Sales—

3000 matadero,	good condition and clean 125
1200	inferior quality 115
400 do	90

Grease—

100 bordalesas	at 13½ rls
193 ar., panzas,	33 to 36

Capones—
1,500 sold at station Barracas, at 23.

Horses—
Tropillo sold at 450 each.

Barracas.—Five new barracas are now nearly finished, and will shortly commence operations: they belong to Messrs. Cazon, Spuring, Beckhaus, Ocampo, and Planes; the last named is close to the station, and the waggons discharge in the barraca.

The auction sale of lands facing Prange's barraca proved a failure, the owner asking 5,000 per vara, and only 2,000 bid.

The Tycho Brahe arrived to-day in Montevideo. She will sail from here in the course of a week, direct for Liverpool.

Cleared to-day—

Steamer Hayti, full cargo, Liverpool, with £100,000 in gold.

British barque Lord Raglan, for Queenstown, by Green, with bone ash.

National barque J. F. Pearson, for New York, by Hale & Co., with dry hides.

American barque Damon, for New York, by Ropes, with dry hides.

Swedish schooner La Plata, for Rio, by Rossi, with beef.

Sheepskins.—Notwithstanding the depreciation in prices the following important sales have been realised:—

400 doz.,	matadero,	superior quality, $200
1,080	camp,	from 135 to 190

Charter by F. Christophsl, Danish barque Maria Frederikke, for Antwerp.

November 4, 1867.

National Bonds 52½

Nothing done in Bonds to-day, and although there is much said about a speculation for the end of the year, there are no transactions to report; in fact, whatever may be done in Bonds between private parties, there is nothing done on the Bolsa. The present holders refuse all concession. They have fixed their price, under which they will not sell.

Exchange for the packet opened to-day at 48⅛ on England, and at 5.12 to 5.13 on France. Several bills passed.

Messrs. C. W Benn and Co. confirm the sale which we reported yesterday, of the American steamer, City of Providence, to Mr. Galvan, in 90,000 patacons. Money paid to-day and transfer effected.

In the wool plazas there is decidedly an improved feeling. The highest price of the season paid to-day, and holders demanding still higher.

Sales in North Plaza—

About 40 carts	sold by Duggan,	from 58 to 63
10,000 ar.	fine wools, by Unzue	60 to 68
1,500 ar.	sold by Fernandez	55
1,000 ar.	do do	62
600 ar.	Lynch and Knapp	63

In the South Market large arrivals, and prices for clean good wools going up: the Magdalena wools stand first; five carts, prime wool, D. Juan Corman's, attract much attention, 78 offered and refused, sample in Standard office; Caranza's wool sold badly, a small lot at 67, balance to be shipped to Europe with the owner.

300 arobes	fine, at		70
200	do.		72
450	do.		75
1000	do.	78, offered and refused.	
700	do.		66
2400	do.		60
460	do.	San Vicente,	68
500	do.	Station,	62
1300	do.	do.	68
620	do.	do.	65
500	do.	do.	63

Dry hides looking dull, about 5,000 sold, from 95 to 125.

Sheepskins, large sales—
7000 doz. Matadero, one lot, $200 per doz.
2200 do. do. 200 do.

Hair—
260 arobes, 130

Grease—
60 bordalesas, 13 rls.

About 25,000 ar. wool in South Market, over 50,000 in North Plaza.

The Flamsteed, with dates to 4th Oct., arrived in Montevideo on Sunday; she sails on the 16th direct for Antwerp: cargo all engaged.

Messrs. H. A. Green & Co. have chartered the Swedish barque Lucia for London, pipes 30s., bales 22s. 6d., and 5 per cent.

Also American brig David Owen for Liverpool, tallow 27s. 6d., and 5 per cent.

Numerous false $5,000 bills are said to be in circulation, purporting to be signed by Llavallol.

Cleared—

Brazilian barque Flumense, for Rio, by Rossi, beef.

British brigantine Little Fury, for New York, by Zimmermann, with 280 bales washed wool, and dry and salt hides.

November 5, 1867.

Nat'onal Bonds 52½

Bonds ruled very weak to-day, and many look for a decline, but the large holders insist that they will not sell, except at their own prices, and that therefore the public need not look for any very great fall. The Paraguayan war is fast drawing to a close, all talk of removing the capital from Buenos Ayres is forgotten, money rules extremely easy, and the home debt of the Argentine nation is regarded as a mere trifle, and must go up in value. Of the 600,000 Bonds authorised to be emitted, not 60,000 have yet passed from the Public Credit Office, and the proceedings for proving claims are so dilatory, that it is thought the whole sum will hardly be emitted before the next meeting of Congress.

In Exchange about £50,000 passed, 48⅜ and 48½; and on France 5.12.

In the wool markets an improved tone and large sales at current rates. Several new buyers have entered the market, and it was said on 'Change that much wool is being bought on English account.

In the North Plaza the sales to-day were over the average, about 20,000 ar. sold from 55 to 67. Wools free of carretilla, without bellies, and in prime condition, fetch from 70 to 75; but there is great complaint about the condition of the wool this year and the almost inevitable carretilla. Several lots, English owners, at 62, 63, and 65.

In the South Plaza much animation. Some 7,000 ar. mestiza wools, but in bad condition, at 50. One lot, from Mr. Welchman's estancia, 62. The fine lot of Corman's, from Magdalena, sold to-day at 78. This wool fetched 97 last year. At the Railway Station, Chascomus, 1,600 ar. good wool, bought by Sr. Rocca, at 58.

800	arobes	prime wool, San Vicente,	65
1600	do.	do.	63
700	do.	do. Magdalena,	66
400	do.	do. Ensenada,	65
400	arobes	good wool,	63
500	do.	do. San Vicente,	67
550	do.	do.	60
655	arobes,	Canuelas, full of carretilla,	55
210	do.	Magdalena, fine and clean,	70
500	do.	in station,	67
2 waggons,		Ranchos,	63
About 3,800 ar.,		small lots,	56 to 66

Dry hides—

2,800 matadero,	126
250 do.	127
2,400 camp,	from 90 to 118

Sheepskins—
4,500 doz., various lots, from 75 to 170

Grease—

80 pipes, Barracas,	37½
40 do. Plaza,	38
280 ar., panzas,	33

Capones—
1,300 sold in Barracas, at 27

Some wool buyers, it is said, have been sent to the south, with orders; best wool this side Salado 65, the other side Salado 50.

The steamer Hayti leaves Montevideo to-morrow, Wednesday, with twenty-six passengers and £104,000 in gold.

The Flamsteed, Captain Kidd, has made a splendid run out; her cargo is already engaged, 40s. and 10 per cent. We notice that our old friend Commodore Carroll has been promoted.

Messrs J. P. Boyd & Co. have chartered the Austrian barque Nicolo for Antwerp, bales 22s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

100 shares Argentine Bank sold to-day at par.

Cleared—

British barque Electa, for Liverpool, by Green, tallow and boneash.

French barque Esperance, for Bordeaux, by Lennuyeux, wool and skins.

BIRTH.

On the 10th October, at Gualeguaychú, the wife of Timothy O'Brien, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 19th October, the infant son of Timothy O'Brien, Gualeguaychú.

On the 2nd November, Charles R. C. Rodewald, aged 23 years and 11 months, eldest son of Charles Rodewald, Esq., of Bremen, for many years a resident of this country.

On the 3rd November, at 67 Calle Riobamba, the infant son of Mr. W. Furness, aged two months.

The *WEEKLY STANDARD*—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brasils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	..	6 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	"
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.		
For balances in our favor ..	..	8 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Fixed deposits from		"

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

May 1st, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Parravicini, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,

on the following places:—

LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO.,
104 San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. 20,xp,d3

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS

Has just received a Large Assortment of

STEUCO TWINES
SHEARS FAGOTS
SCISSORS
READY
MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.,

For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.
103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.

Agents for the 'Standard,'

have constantly on hand,

Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.

230..xpsm6

BARTHOLEMEW PARODY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has always on hand a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES.
FANCY PATTERNS
IN
MELTONS,
TWEEDS, AND
FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHS,
READY-MADE
YOUTHS' KNICKERBOCKERS,
FANCY
SCARFS AND SHIRTINGS.

B. PARODY,
338 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

71,xp,s12

FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE GUARANI, Capt. Douglas Plater, the Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will sail on

For further particulars apply at the Agency, 86,xp,n13
26 Calle Reconquista.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

MESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery.

103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.
57,xp,Jy9

JEFFREY'S BITTER ALE;
SAYER'S PALE BRANDY;
AMONTILLADO SHERRY;
SUPERIOR PORT.

WM. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 PIEDAD
189,xp,s22

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D.,
Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate,
At 27 CALLE PERU.
93,3m,s13

WELLS & YOUENS
WOOL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
172—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.
143,xp-o21

SERVANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 Calle Las Piedras, second door from the Sala de Comercio, Montevideo.—All who wish for employment of any kind can get every information they require at this office. Estancieros wanting Shearers, or any kind of Servants, supplied on receipt of an order to the effect, post paid, directed to Mr. Berry. Orders to send persons to the Camp should also convey an order for their traveling expenses.
106,xp,o16

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Lisbig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the only Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenberg & Co.'s, 144 Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality.
67,xp,s10

J. F. VAN OPPEN,
9 CALLE DE LA FLORIDA.

Guinness's Celebrated Stout;
Bass's Pale Ale, in Kilderkins;
Barclay Perkin's Stout, in Barrels;
Wymans Fockink's Curaoa.

209,1m,s25

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario,

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 3 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 4 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 7 per cent.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pastures in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.

0 58..xpw d m1

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys,
ALSO
A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.
194, xp—s29

KEAN & SOAMES,
Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
76, 78, AND 80 Calle Aduana,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
ROSARIO.

SNUG. | SNUG.
NUG. | NUG.
UG. | UG.
G. | G.
SNUG. | SNUG.

NEW CAFE AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

112 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

CHARLES MULVANY begs to advise the Public that he has opened the above "Snug," where every attention will be paid to the comfort of his Customers. A large assortment of Liquors and Cigars of the choicest quality.
192,xp,s4

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL,
AND
BEST ASSORTED STOCK
OF
GROCERY,
DRAPERY,
IRONMONGERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
GENERAL
CAMP STORES,
WILL BE FOUND AT THE
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, 68—CALLE PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.
100p,xp,dw,o12

LESSONS at Belgrano, Flores, and San Isidro—A Lady is desirous of making her arrangements for the summer months. She gives lessons in English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Music, a good handwriting. She can offer the highest references to those families who may require her services. Cards left at 79 Tucuman, addressed A, will meet with prompt attention.
189 | xp s22

W. Leslie,
OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES
12 | xp,m8

EL MATRIMONIO CIVIL.
EN
LA IGLESIA Y EL ESTADO
EN
LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.
POR
JOSE F. LOPEZ
ABOGADO AGENTINO.

This interesting pamphlet on the above most important subject is now on sale in the principal libraries of this city.
150 | 1m o18

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—GREAT NOVELTY.—DOUBLE-TINTED
CARTE PICTURES $100 PER DOZEN.
74—BELGRANO—74.
84,1m,o10

CAMPS TO BE RENTED IN THE REPUBLIC ORIENTAL.

Two Suertes of an Estancia near Rio Queguay; on the Southern side of the said river Department of Paysandu, Republic Oriental, and fifteen leagues from the City of Paysandu; pasture manent water, good pastures, and farm residence Apply in Buenos Ayres at 196 Calle Mejico, between 3 and 5 p.m.; and in Paysandu to Don Mariano Pereda.
211-15po24

TO MERCHANTS AND BROKERS.—Manual de Cambios sobre Inglaterra y Francia; being a Pocket-shaped book containing Tables showing the calculations of amounts of Exchange in Pesos Fuertes and Cents., from 1 Shilling to £5,000 Sterling, at rates of from 48 to 52¼ Pence per Patacon, and on France from 1 to 50,000 Francs, at rates of from 5 to 5 65/100 Francs per Patacon. Original price $100, now offered at $30 each.
MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.
216,10p,o26

THE PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—
Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 4 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do:
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 6 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.
183 | xp,m29

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

President—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors—
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Elliot NacNaghten, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.

THE COMPANY insures against Loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

1st. Security.
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and
3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
149,xp,Jy27 17 Calle Florida.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Central Uruguay Railway.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
Standard Office, Buenos Ayres.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario.
68,xp,Jy13

CHAPMAN,
CALLENDER,
& COMPANY,
ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN,
210 CALLE MISIONES,
160 CALLE SARANDI,
MONTEVIDEO.
161,xp,s20

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths' Work in General.
R. M. ROSS.
32,xp,s5

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY.
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais
Wool Brokers
Office Calle Peru 259.
91—xp O 10.

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post-master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at 8 .. A.M.
" Roldan, 8 55
" Cacaranal, 10 5
" Cañada Gomez, 11 5
" Tortugas, 12 45
" Leones, 2 15 P.M.
" Frayle Muerto, 3 50
" Ballusteres, 4 50
" Villa Nueva, 6 ..

From Villa Nueva, 7 .. A.M.
" Ballusteres, 8 ..
" Frayle Muerto, 9 20
" Leones, 10 55
" Tortugas, 12 55
" Cañada Gomez, 2 15 P.M.
" Cacaranal, 3 15
" Roldan, 4 15
" Rosario, 5 ..

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
146 | xp,m23 General Manager.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
25 de Mayo.	8 55	10 ..	12 ..	2 ..	4 ..	6 ..	8 ..
Retiro.	9 ..	10 5	12 5	2 5	4 5	6 5	8 5
Palermo.	9 5	10 10	12 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	8 10
Belgrano.	9 10	10 15	12 15	2 15	4 15	6 15	8 15
Rivadavia.	9 15	10 20	12 20	2 20	4 20	6 20	8 20
Olivos.	9 20	10 25	12 25	2 25	4 25	6 25	8 25
San Isidro.	9 25	10 30	12 30	2 30	4 30	6 30	8 30
S. Fernando.	9 30	10 35	12 35	2 35	4 35	6 35	8 35
Tigre.	9 35	10 40	12 40	2 40	4 40	6 40	8 40

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tigre.	7 ..	10 ..	12 ..	3 ..	5 ..	7 ..	9 ..
S. Fernando.	7 5	10 5	12 5	3 5	5 5	7 5	9 5
San Isidro.	7 10	10 10	12 10	3 10	5 10	7 10	9 10
Olivos.	7 15	10 15	12 15	3 15	5 15	7 15	9 15
Rivadavia.	7 20	10 20	12 20	3 20	5 20	7 20	9 20
Belgrano.	7 25	10 25	12 25	3 25	5 25	7 25	9 25
Palermo.	7 30	10 30	12 30	3 30	5 30	7 30	9 30
Retiro.	7 35	10 35	12 35	3 35	5 35	7 35	9 35
25 de Mayo.	7 40	10 40	12 40	3 40	5 40	7 40	9 40

RETURN

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(LIMITED).

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN:—
BUENOS AYRES, | SAN JOSE,
COLONIA, | MONTEVIDEO.

Tariff of Charges for Telegrams:
Ten Words, exclusive of Address ..... $50 m/c., or $2 m/n.
For every additional Ten Words ..... $25 m/c., or $1 m/n.

Hours of Business:—
Week Days (including Feast) ..... 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays ..... 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. / 5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

A Station at San José, B. Oriental, is now open to the Public. Charges same as to other Stations.

BY ORDER,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANO,
257—CALLE PIEDAD—257.

Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despachan por esta Agencia—

LA FAVORECIDA Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes; para el Saladillo, los Jueves, regresa los Lunes.
Empresarios—SANTAMARINA Y CA.

LA NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.

LA URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.

EL COMERCIO para el Monte, sale de la estacion Jeppener los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28.
Empresario—BALDOVINOS.

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30.
Empresario—C. MERLINO.

Encomiendas hasta las 5, Correspondencia hasta las 10. 36,xp,Jy7

JUST RECEIVED, EX HAYTI.

Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, all sizes.
Fancy Linseys and Dress Goods.
Men's ex.-Heavy Check Shirts.
Inside Pants and Drawers.
Boys' Shirts, every size.
Men's White Shirts.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

With a splendid assortment of Boy's, Youth's, and Men's Ready-Made Clothing, comprising Tweed Suits, Black Cloth Jackets, Pea Jackets, Whitney Jackets, Cord Pants, Moleskin Pants, with many other articles suited for the Camp.
64, 66, 68—PIEDAD—64, 66, 68.
240,xp,o29

Aymar y Ca. Brown hnos. y Ca. H. S. Vining, E. Pavenstedt y Ca. Cæsar y Paubli, Tucker y Lightbourn, Alsop y Ca., Peterson y Bargou, J. E. Ward y Ca. James Bishop y Ca. Gev. Moke, Becker and Grave, E. Cunard, Harmony, Nephews y Ca. J. Bento y Ca. H. M. Coring é hijos, Henry Eyre, Grinnell, Minturn y Cas. Carlos Luling y Ca. E. T. Stewart y Ca., Wells Fargo y Ca. L. E. Amsinck y Ca. Pendegrast, y Ca. E. D. Morgan y Ca. James Patrick y Ca, R. L. Maitland y Ca. M. Trugillo y Ca. Sturges, Arnold y Ca. L. Bierwith y Ca. More, Arango y Ca.

C. BARNARD.
Fabricante de "Plumas Electro Carbonizadas."
JOHN STREET CLERKENVELL.
Londres.
171 | 1mo. O20.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.
Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Sr. D. Mariano Miro ..... President.
" Eduardo Lum ..... Vocal
" Enrique Ochoa ..... "
" Pedro Helterhoff ..... "
" José Martinez de Hoz "
CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
" Enrique Peltzer.
" Estanislao Frias.
" Edmundo von Seutter.
Dr Don Francisco Alcobendas.
DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS
Sr. Don Jorge Terey.
BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098.3e sil
Number of Polices—2168.
Bonds Purchased—$32,68835 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
in the prices of
PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO
Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

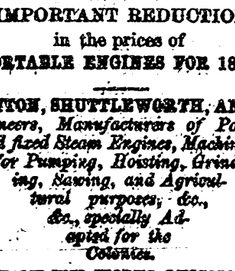
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;
and
76, Lombard Street, London.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing. 52..1w a26

SHIRTS, AT $460 THE DOZEN

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at $450 per Dozen, or $37½ Each.
Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from $25 to $65 Each.
Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at $550 per Dozen, or $46 Each.
Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at $420 per Dozen, or $35 Each.
Not less than Half a Dozen sold.
Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS,
107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,
Between Victoria and Potosi,
Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.
4,xp,a7

BRISTOL'S
(VEGETABLE) SUGAR-COATED



PILLS,
The Great Cure for all Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach, and Bowels,
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to keep in any Climate.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, "Bristol's Sarsaparilla," in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two 'great remedies,' maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to:—
Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, and Piles.

LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
NEWYORK

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The undersigned begs to advise his friends and the public in general that he has opened an English Family Hotel in the Calle Asuncnes, corner of Cordova, formerly known as the Sanatorium, or Dr. Leslie's quinta. This is an excellent opportunity for single gentlemen or families who wish to enjoy a quiet Summer season with all the comforts of an English home. The house is beautifully situated, surrounded with pleasant walks, Cricket, Quoits, and Croquet ground. Terms, moderate. For particulars apply at the quinta at any hour.
184 | 12p,s22 J. H. CROXSON.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Natta, Wilkinson, & Co., respectfully inform the Public that they have opened a General Camp Store in Mercedes, in conjunction with their old establishment in this city, and promise all who may favor them with their patronage that their orders will receive the utmost care and despatch. 6,xp,o4

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST.
170—CALLE CUYO—170,
Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 2 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8

NAVARRO VIOLA,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW;
Office in Buenos Ayres—
14 MAYPU, in charge of Dr Susviela
Office in Montevideo—149 CALLE ZAVALA
97,xp J1

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO.

48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

IN order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES.
Superior Montillado ..... Duff Gordon.
Do. do. ..... F. Heald.
Table Sherry ..... Duff Gordon.
Do. ..... F. Heald.
Do. ..... Pemartin & Co.

PORTUGUESE WINES.
Superior Port ..... Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ..... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.
Do. Table Wine do.
Do. Collares Red Wine ..... do.
Do. Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd qlty. do.
Do. Bucellas, 1st and 2nd quality do.

FRENCH WINES.
Chateau Larose .. James Violet & Co., Bordeaux.
Saint Jullien ..... do. do.
Star Claret ..... do. do.
Haut Sauterne .... do. do.
Chateau Iquem .... do. do.
Do. Margeau .. do. do.
Do. Lafite .... do. do.

ALE AND PORTER.
An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.

BRANDIES.
J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE.
In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle and Cliquot.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other things.

BUENOS AYRES—
33 CALLE RECONQUISTA,
48 CALLE MAYPU
IN MONTEVIDEO—
104—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—104.

JOHN J. J. KYLE,
CHEMIST,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has just received, ex Cordova, a large supply of English Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Household Requisites, of the best quality.

Attention is particularly called to the following:—
Pure Cod Liver Oil, in bulk and in bottles.
Chlorodyne—Dr. Colli's, Browne's, and Freedman's.
Fluid Magnesia—Dinneford's and Murray's.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.
Parrish's Syrup of Phosphates—Savory's and Moore's.
Peppermint Lozenges, extra strong.
Black Currant Lozenges. Acid Fruit Drops.
India Curry Powder. Best Arrow Root.
Distilled Rose Water. Toilet Soaps.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar. Tooth Powder.
Flavoring Essences for Culinary Purposes.
Bond's and Letchford's Marking Inks.
MacDougal's Disinfectant Powder, the most efficacious known for Out-houses, Stables, &c.
Rat Poison, for the destruction of Vermin.
An extensive assortment of Enema Apparatus, of the most improved forms; Breast Glasses, Children's Feeding Bottles, Trusses, &c., &c.

ESPINOSA & KYLE,
Formerly Botica de Marenca,
Calle Florida, corner of Calle Tucuman.
20,1m,o5

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS.

An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability can give.

Languages—English, French, and Spanish, besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.
249—CALLE TACUARI—249.
196.| xp,m

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista).

AGUILA
Druggist and Apothecary Establishment,
CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO.

The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines. Every article in their line of business to be found in Europe is to be had at this House. Foreigners will find it to their advantage by purchasing at the AGUILA. Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.
98 | 6m,J20

BRANDY,
WHISKY,
AND GIN
COCKTAILS,
On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers,
AT THE 'EXCHANGE,' 53 CALLE ZAVALE,
(Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.
26,xp,a7

EXCHANGE SALOON,
G. CHAS. SEYMOUR,
53 CALLE ZAVALA (Bolsa Building),
MONTEVIDEO.
The Choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. Hot and Cold Lunch at all hours. 66 | xp J

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.

TORROBA BROS.,
'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY.

JOHN THOMSON,
SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BARCADO.
ROSARIO. 15,xp,s4

COMFORT.—COMFORT.—COMFORT.—All Parties that have to undergo the painful performance of moving Furniture, or other delicate Articles, should apply at 102 Esmeralda. Prices moderate, and quick attendance.
181,1m,o26

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.
101—Cangallo—103.
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P.P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
MENDOZA (new).
LA PLATA (new). CORDOVA
URUGUAY, ADA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class..... £35.
2nd ,, ... £25.
3rd ,, ... £16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class..... £65.
2nd ,, ... £45.
3rd ,, ... £30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The ss. HAYTI, CAPTAIN WALLACE, will leave this port for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

H. A. GREEN & CO
85 RECONQUISTA.

NEW LINE
OF
STEAMERS FROM LONDON
TO
RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, AND BUENOS AYRES.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
CITY OF LIMERICK, | CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF LONDON, | CITY OF MONTEVIDEO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

AGENTS:—
LONDON .....—Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. .....—Brokers A. Howden & Co.
RIO JANEIRO..—Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmot .....—Broker F. D. Machado.
MONTEVIDEO..—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz.
BUENOS AYRES—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bros.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched from London every month, for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent, at through rates.

Passage-money to London, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent., payable here.

Specie and Parcels will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3 p.m. on Friday, 18th, and the Postmaster-General has been notified that the Mail-bag will be claimed at the Captain of the Ports at the same hour.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to
WOODGATE BROTHERS,
42 Calle San Martin.
110,xp,o15

FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL, AND OTHER POISONS.

THE GLYCERINE DIP, FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS.

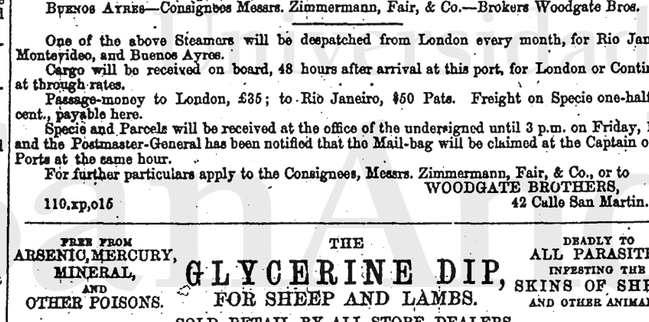
DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

SOLD RETAIL BY ALL STORE DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS, MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR.
139,15p,o19

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.

GENERAL CAMP STORE,
CALLE PROGRESO,
CHASCOMUS.

A. FULTON & CO.
125—xp,d 3



IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS.

MACHINES FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,
BEST ENGLISH PLOUGHS, HARROWS,
GRUBBERS, AND DRILL
PLOUGHS.

JOHN HARDY,
122,xp,o16 32 CALLE MEJICO.

TO GENTLEMEN.
WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS,
DRILLS, AND SILK JACKETS,
SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER,
DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS,
49 AND 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 AND 51.

E. PARIS, ARMOURER,
20—CALLE RIVADAVIA—20.

The best Establishment here or elsewhere for effecting repairs in all Weapons,
ANCIENT OR MODERN.
A constant supply always on hand of the best
RIFLES, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CAPS, AND DIAMOND DUST.
ROGERS' INEXPLOSIVE CARTRIDGES.
181,1m,o19

Auction Sale by Messrs. Benjamin Nazar & Co., 164 Calle Victoria,

ON FRIDAY, 15th NOV., at 3 p.m., of 55 Thorough-bred Native Horses, trained to Harness or Saddle. A splendid chance for parties wishing superior animals at a reasonable figure. Four days previous to the sale fuller particulars will be published, and in the meantime the animals are open to the inspection of the public, at 164 Victoria, admission gratis. 203,xp,o25

SHIPPING LIST OF A. LENNUYEUX, SHIPBROKER,
47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

FOR HAVRE.
SINDBAD—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 874 tons, Grouard Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.
LAFONTAINE—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 946 tons, Maillares Master, Consignee Mr. F. Cabirau.
DON QUICHOTTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1. 389 tons, Valler Master, Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.
LEONCE LACOSTE—French barque, 5/6 L.1.1., 292 tons, Mestayer Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.
ABD-EL-KADER—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 800 tons, Dumanoir Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
JUSTINE—British barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 406 tons, Benoist Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.
LA FOI—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 269 tons, Rouquette Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.
ESPERANCE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 279 tons, Cantor Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.
ANDRE MARIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 292 tons, Bonnifay Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.
JEAN ANDRE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 392 tons, Vallontin Master.
MARIE MAGDELEINE—French barque, 9/6 1.1., 348 tons, Bacon Master.
CARMEN—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 202 tons, Guizolphe Master.

FOR BORDEAUX.
CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 5/6 Q.1.1., 493 tons, Audoire Master, Consignees Messrs. C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
AMELIE—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 243 tons, Rudicuy Master, Consignees Messrs. Etchebarne Brothers.
VICTORINE—French barque, 9/6 L.1.1., 367 tons, Bregeon Master, Consignees Messrs. C. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
ANITA—French ship, 9/6 L.1.1., 339 tons, Poissonnic Master, Consignees Messrs. Louton & Lezica.

FOR CALLAO.
JACQUES-CŒUR—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 705 tons, Petit Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.
AMIRAL JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE—French barque, 448 tons, Simonot Master, Consignee Mr. A. Jolly.

LOADING IN RIVERS FOR MARSEILLES.
MARECHAL HARRISPE—French brig, 5/6 1.1., 219 tons, Lanounier Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

The best and most improved of Apetizers, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action. May be taken with like advantage at any hour of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by G. Charles Seymour, Bolsa Saloons, Montevideo. 169 | xp,J28

Agency for Domestic Servants,
Confiteria du Coriolan, 46 Calle Tacuari,
In the Basement of the House of Señor Lezama.
Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, on application at the above-named Agency. 64 | xp1m2

A BOON
FOR THE
COMING SEASON.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,
A DELICIOUS PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR.

The well-known Cooling and Cleansing Properties of the Limes, combined with the Hygienic effects of Glycerine on the Skin, render this preparation as agreeable as it is beneficial. It produces a beautiful gloss without being greasy.

KEETING'S COUGH SYRUP.

An invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Chest. The numerous testimonials already received as to its efficacy is astounding.

POISONED WHEAT.

This new and most effectual method of destroying Rats, Mice, &c., is of the utmost importance to all those who are troubled by these noxious vermin, as if properly used it never fails to kill.

POMADE ALOPECIATIC.

This preparation for the Hair, made according to a Recipe of a Celebrated English Physician, is decidedly the most efficacious which has hitherto been submitted to public approval. It effectually cleanses the head from SCURF and DANDRIFF, and makes the hair beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It also prevents the hair falling off, and strengthens weak hair.

To be obtained at
CRANWELL'S, DISPENSING CHEMIST,
30 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
17,1m,o4

For Sale,

The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick, Four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex; they are directly descended from the pure flock of his late Majesty King George III., purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negrette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1856, Messrs. Sturgeon were awarded for their pure Merino lot first prize of 600 francs and gold medal, and were also awarded the Exhibition medal for wool in London, 1862. For full particulars, and where also the sheep are to be seen, apply to Doian & M'Craith, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 187 | xp,m9

Dr. P. Sourse, Surgeon Dentist,
230 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.
N.B.—My old number, 200, has been changed by the new numeration of the streets; the office is always in the same place.

PARA VALPARAISO—El magnifico vapor "Perú" de la compañia real del Pacifico debe llegar á Montevideo á fines de este mes. Seguirá inmediatamente despues de tomar carbon para Valparaiso. Admite pasageros de primera y segunda clase á £35 y £25 respectivamente, encomiendas y metálico. Ocurrase á los Agentes:
BATES STOKES y Ca.
Calle del Rincon [Montevideo] 189.9p o24

MILK.—MILK.—MILK.—PURE AND UNADULTERATED.—H. Wineberg is prepared to supply the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres with pure Milk and Butter, of the very best quality. Orders left at the Central Depot, 23 Calle Artes, or at his residence, 81 Calle Piedad, will receive immediate attention. Fresh Milk arrives at the Depot from 6 to 9 a.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. 156,1m,o19

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES Y TAPALQUE.

Nuevas Mensajerias de la Invariable Porteña.
Correo Nacional—La Administracion, Rivadavia 441 y 443.
Por Moron, Cañuelas, Monte á las Flores, tren del Oeste. 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 y 26.
Regreso de las Flores por Moron y Cañuelas, 6, 9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.
Por el tren del Sud estacion Jeppener Monte Cuadrado. Puente Terrero, La Castorina, Once de Setiembre á Las Flores, 3, 9, 15, 21, y 27.
Regreso de las Flores á Buenos Ayres por el tren del Sud, 6, 12, 18, 24 y 30.
NOTA—Los equipajes y encomiendas se recibem hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera.
Empresario— MIGUEL M. LUPO.

CHARLES BARNARD OF CLERKENWELL, London, begs to inform the merchants of Buenos Ayres, that shortly he will bring to their notice the "Electro Carbonized Pen" newly invented, and manufactured by him. The patronage which these pens have received both in Europe and America, proves that the "Electro Carbonized Pen" is worthy of attention.

The above mentioned pen possesses many and great advantages over steel pens, on account o their not being subject to corrode.

The points are of a circular form, so that they neither cut the paper nor spread the ink, on the most common paper.

They netther tire the hand nor arm with excessive writing, nor leave that disagreeable sensation that is usually felt after much writing, they also last longer than six or eight common steel pens.

The "Electro Carbonized Pen" is used in preference to all others, not excepting the gold pen; by all commercial houses of Europe, United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Curacos, Barbadoes, Trinidade and Martineau.

Las "Plumas Electro-Carbonizadas" son usadas en Nueva York, por Oelrichs y Ca., Napier, Welford y Ca. Schepeler y Ca., N. D. Carlisle é hijo, R. R. Barthold, Maitland Phepe y Ca.

CHATWOOD'S SEXTIPLE-PATENT INVINCIBLE INTERSECTED STEEL SAFES.

CHATWOOD'S PATENT SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,

In calling the attention of Public Companies, Bankers, Solicitors, Manufacturers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and the general Public to their Safes and Locks, have the pleasure to announce that they have purchased from the Patentee the exclusive License to Manufacture Safes and Locks under the important Patents granted to Mr. Samuel Chatwood, of the Lancashire Safe and Lock Works, Bolton, and have succeeded in making such arrangements with him that they will have the full benefit of his experience as General Manager of the Business.

Particular notice is called to the advantages of "Chatwood's Double, Treble, Quadruple, Quintuple, and Sextiple Patent Fire and Burglar-proof Safes," which, while having no wish to depreciate the productions of other houses, we feel called upon, in the interest of the Safe-using community, to point out:—

1st.—They are Fire-proof, on the principle of Steam-generation and Non-conduction.

2nd.—They are Drill-proof, on the principle of the "intersection" of hard and soft metals so arranged that neither the hard nor soft metals can be acted on separately. In practice this is found to be the only plan thoroughly efficient against the "Ratchet Lever Drill." Secured by Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, 1865, 1865, and 1865.

3rd.—They are Screw proof. As being proof against drilling, no hole can be made in which to insert the screw. Patent dated 1860, 1862, 1865, 1865, and 1865.

4th.—They are Wedge-proof. 1st—The curvilinear edge of the door prevents the wedge being driven in, as it will not follow the curve. 2nd.—The holding power of the lock fastenings is greater than the forcing power of the wedge, even should it be inserted. 3rd—The blade of the T-frame will resist a far greater amount of lateral strain than can be applied with the wedge. Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1862, 1865, 1865, 1865, and 1865.

5th.—They are Crowbar-proof, because, being Wedge-proof, the Crowbar cannot be applied. Secured under Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862, 1865, 1865, and 1865.

6th.—They are Gunpowder-proof, on the principle of the "safety valve," which, instead of resisting the explosive force of gunpowder, allows it to escape harmless. Protected by Chatwood's Patents, 1860, 1862, and 1865.

7th.—They are Acid-proof, under Chatwood's Patents of 1860, 1862, and 1865.

8th.—They are Pick-lock-proof, under Chatwood's Pateuts of 1860; 1862, and 1865.

9th.—The Locks are inaccessible to the Burglar. Secured by Chatwood's P. tents, 1865.

While our Safes possess all the advantages of the best Safes of others makers, the above are peculiar to our own Safes, and are secured under Mr. Chatwood's Six Patent, the exclusive license to use which has been granted to this Company.

10th.—The inside of the chambers is preserved from oxydation by being coated with a composition which effectually resists the chemical action of the water of cristalization.

11th.—The small key cannot be taken out of the Lock without locking the bolts of the large Lock; consequently they cannot be thrown and the key extracted without leaving the Safe securely locked.

12th.—Duplicates of the true keys cannot be made from wax impressions.

13th.—They are the only Safes in the world in which there is any provision for the escape of the explosive force of gunpowder. consequently the only Safes really secure against being opened by Gunpowder. Secured by Chatwood's Patent, May 28th, 1860, and 1865.

14th.—The centres on which the doors hang are all hardened, and fitted into hardened sockets.

15th.—They are the best finished Safes in the market, and are, in all respects, the best and cheapest extant.

Extracts from Official Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue Dublin International Exhibition, 1865.

"The recent improvements in the manufacture of Safes and Locks introduced by Mr. S. Chatwood, Safe and Locks Engineer, of 'The Chatwood Patent Safe and Lock Company, Limited,' have at last baffl and defeated all the cunning and arts of the burglar. • • • Of all the contrivances for burglariously opening Safes that successfully employed upon the Milner's 'Strong Holdfast,' at Mr. Walker's premises, Cornhill, London, appears by far the simplest and most effective, namely, by inserting a series of 'serrated' or file cut 'steel wedges' between the edges of the door and the sides of the Safe. The curvilinear form of the edge of the door and the part against which it fits together with the 'Claw Bolt' contrivance, entirely defeat all possible application of the 'steel wedge' or crowbar. The Safes recently manufactured by this Company for Mr. Walker have all these wedge-proof fastenings of S. Chatwood applied. We venture to assert that no prize medal was better merited, and we are glad to find that the special report of Mr. Mallet, C.E., the talented editor of 'The Practical Mechanics' Journal,' on Chatwood's Patent Wedge-proof Fastening, embodied in the award of the jurors by a 'special mention.'"

TESTIMONIALS.

Copy of Document placed in the Safe tested on the 13th of February, 1865.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bolton, have subscribed our names to this Document, for the purpose of its being deposited by the Town-Clerk in one of Chatwood's Fire-Resisting Safes, to be tested by Fire in the Public Market-place on Monday, the 13th day of February instant. The Fire to be lighted at One o'Clock, and the Safe taken out of the Fire and opened at Four o'Clock in the afternoon.

RICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR.
ALDERMEN.
Willian Makant, J.P.
John Orton, J.P.
Richard Harwood, ex-Mayor.
Rd. Dunderdale.
John Harwood, J.P.
J. R. Wolfenden, J.P.
John Brown.
Robert Walsh, J.P.
F. Ferguson.
Robert Heywood, J.P.
COUNCILLORS.
John Hodgkinson.
P. R. Arrowsmith.
George Salt.
James Beet.
Charles Heaton.
James Barlow.
John Thirlwind.
Thomas Wilkinson.
John Heaton.
William Walter Cannon.
George Mason.
T. W. Rodhead.
Peter Foster.
Jeremiah Marsden.
John A. Haslam.
John Hilton.
Samuel Rawsthorn.
James Taylor.
William Kenyon.
John Marshall.
Rowland Hall.
Matthias Gorse,
Dan. Wood Latham.
Thomas Hope.

We, the undersigned, Robert Gudgeon Hinnell, Town-Clerk, and Charles Naylor, Treasurer of the Borough of Bolton, do hereby certify that the above Document, together with a £10 Bank of England Note, a Valuable Gold Watch and Chain, a Quantity of Chatwood's Show Bills, Trade Lists, and Writing Paper, were, on the 13th February, 1865, deposited in one of Chatwood's Fire-Resisting Safes, as above mentioned; and which Safe was then subjected to the direct action of an immense fire for three and a-half hours. And we further certify, that such Safe was immediately afterwards publicly opened, and the contents thereof were found perfectly uninjured, the watch having, in the meantime, kept correct time.

As witness our hands this 17th day of February 1865.

R. G. HIFNELL, TOWN-CLERK.
CHARLES NAYLOR, BOROUGH TREASURER.
Corporation Offices, Bolton.

Now we, the undersigned, Richard Stockdale, Esq., Mayor of Bolton, and John Hick, Esq., of Bolton, Engineer, do hereby certify that every facility was offered by the Patentee to all persons present to have the above-mentioned Safe tested in any way they might deem fit; and that such Safe was thereupon fairly tested in our presence, the result proving perfectly satisfactory. And we further hereby certify, that in our opinion no burglar can open "Chatwood's Double Patent Gunpowder Escapement Hermatite Intersected Safe" with the facilities and time that can be at his command; and also that the same, as we believe, is the best Safe in the market; and we would strongly urge its adoption by all persons desiring immunity from the depredations of scientific burglars.

RICHARD STOCKDALE, MAYOR.
JOHN HICK, C.E.

Sole Agents in the River Plate—
ASHWORTH & CO.,
116 Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.
38—1m o5.

Leopold Casati,
Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer
Paints, Glass, Hardware, Floor-cloth of every nished to vessels at the lowest prices.
130 CAL